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DAILY REPORT

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ILICHEV COMMENTS ON USSR-GDR MISSILE AGREEMENT

LD151411 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry reports that the Governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have agreed about the siting on the territory of the German Democratic Republic an extra number of Soviet tactical nuclear missiles of extended range as a retaliatory measures [as heard] to the on-going deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. We have a comment from Viktor Ilichev, and this is what he writes:

It is stressed in the Defense Ministry release that these measures are forced. They will always be kept within the strict limits that are necessary for the maintenance of a military equilibrium between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. These measures have the objective of neutralizing the concrete danger the new American missiles pose to the people of the socialist countries.

It was the United States, not the Soviet Union, that created the problem of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the whole world. I may remind you that back in 1946 the USSR tabled in the United Nations a draft convention banning the development, production stockpiling and, what is most important, the use of nuclear weapons. The United States rejected the proposal in the hope of making use of its nuclear monopoly at the time to achieve world domination. I can also give you a reminder that it was the United States that shortly after the Second World War brought to Europe the first atom bombs with which it equipped about 100 American B-29 bombers sited in Britain. Again, it was the United States that deployed in Western Europe hundreds of other nuclear delivery systems, aircraft- and land- and sea-based missiles. Later, the nuclear arsenal of the United States in Europe was augmented and considerably increased by nuclear delivery vehicles of France and Britain. The first-strike potential of the United States and NATO as a whole rose from year to year. A special role is given in it today to the nuclear missiles Pershing II's and Tomahawks, which are being moved right to the doorstep of the socialist countries.

The USSR has repeatedly urged the United States to rid Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union also put forward compromise options, renouncing the siting in Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union also put forward compromise options, renouncing the siting in Europe of any new medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles and reducing all the existing ones by roughly two-thirds. The USSR pledged readiness to keep in its European zone 140 medium-range missiles -- that is, fewer missiles than France and Britain have for NATO. In this case the number of warheads on the missiles would be equal and the level of nuclear standoff in Europe would drop substantially. However, the Reagan administration turned down all these constructive proposals. By starting the deployment of new missiles it wrecked the Geneva talks.

Understandably, in these conditions the USSR and other socialist countries were forced to take the necessary measures to strengthen their defense capability to maintain the balance of forces which is, objectively, the guarantee of peace.

We are against a military standoff; we are opposed to an arms race. This is the matter of our policy. I may remind you that nearly 2 years ago the USSR pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And another reminder, the Warsaw Treaty nations have been proposing persistently to the NATO countries to agree on renunciation of the use of nuclear and any other weapons in general against one another. A few days ago, this important peace initiative was further developed in an appeal of the Warsaw Treaty nations to the NATO states.

The Soviet Union is ready for a dialogue, but we want a dialogue filled with real content, said the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko. He emphasized that the possibility of resuming talks on nuclear weapons may open if the American side removes the obstacles it has put in the way of the talks, if the situation is restored that existed in Europe before the American nuclear missiles were sited there.

U.S. REACTION TO CRAXI ARMS REMARKS VIEWED

PM150816 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Ilinskiy "Apt Remarks": "Cries From Washington"]

[Text] The deployment of American nuclear first-strike weapons that has begun in a number of West European countries, the wrecking of the Geneva talks, and the monstrous arms race, which is of an exceptionally dangerous nature, are arousing justified alarm not only among broad strata of the population, but also in leadership circles in NATO countries.

The escalation of alarm in Western Europe in the face of Washington's militarist actions is an objective process. One cannot help realizing that the orientation toward stepping up confrontation which the United States is imposing on its allies, constitutes an exceptionally dangerous course from the military and political viewpoint, and a course which is highly burdensome in economic terms.

So it is no accident that at precisely this stage in the development of events on the European Continent, the peoples are resolutely saying an angry "no" to the deployment of American medium-range missiles. In Western political circles, while continuing to support the United States in general, few people entertain any illusions that you can hide, ostrich like, under the American wing of the cruise and Pershing II missiles. It goes without saying that the tragic prospect of Western Europe's transformation from Washington's hostage into a target, the epicenter of a nuclear conflict, is making a number of politicians not only express legitimate alarm, but also put forward proposals -- timid and half-hearted at times, but proposals nonetheless -- on how to avert the danger of thermonuclear catastrophe.

But even timid remarks in this direction meet with loud martinet cries from across the ocean. The purport of these cries amounts to the following: "Stand to attention, no deviations from the U.S. militarist wake."

That is what happened, for instance, to Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, who made a statement in Lisbon 3 May this year in which the Americans perceived a possibility of the curtailment of their plans for the further deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. This initiative by Rome evoked an immediate negative reaction from the White House, and in particular U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who expressed Washington's view in sharp, clear terms. From the example of how the United States dealt with a representative of a country which, under different circumstances, Washington is not averse to praising as its "loyal or most loyal" ally, it is clear what place the United States assigns to its junior partners.

However, something else can also be perceived in this unambiguous cry from Washington: a threat addressed to those North Atlantic bloc partners who, on the threshold of the May session of the North Atlantic Council, might not heed the "Lorelei" song from across the ocean. It was no accident that B. Craxi referred to "talks with certain heads of state."

So, many observers are coming to the conclusion that the frenzied U.S. and NATO militarist course is causing increasing fears in Western Europe and engendering a desire to break the vicious circle, stop the arms race, and return to the situation which existed prior to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. He who created an obstacle in the path of talks not only on "European," but on strategic nuclear weapons by deploying first-strike missiles in NATO's bridgeheads, must remove that obstacle.

FORMER PACT, NATO OFFICERS MEET IN VIENNA

LD151638 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- Former high-ranking officers from Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries opened their meeting here today in response to a call from the international group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament." Taking part in the meeting are representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, as well as Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal.

The meeting's participants will discuss questions connected with possible forms of cooperation between public forces adhering to different political orientation, directed at strengthening European security, stopping the nuclear arms race in Europe and all over the world, and creating an atmosphere of trust in East-West relations. The aim of the meeting, say its organisers, is to ensure a better realisation by the public of the positions of each side on security matters. The meeting's participants will also define spheres and fields in which there exists or can be attained accord on cooperation. The meeting will last till May 18.

Further Details

LD152005 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Vienna May 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports: The meeting of retired high-ranking officers from countries participating the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO which opened here today on the initiative of the international group of Generals for Peace and Disarmament was addressed by General M. van Meinfeldt of the Netherlands. He warmly greeted participants from socialist countries and stressed that that meeting was a sign of serious worry and concern felt by broad sections of the Eastern and Western public about developments in the political and military fields.

General M. Harbottle of Britain made a report on the activities of the international group of Generals for Peace and Disarmament. He stressed that the group believed it very important to establish contacts between the public forces in the East and in the West on matters related to ensuring security and ending the arms race.

Colonel General A. Ponomarev of the USSR noted in his speech that at present mankind faced a number of serious problems which had to be tackled without delay, first and foremost such an important problem as the ending of the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war. In the nuclear age European security can be real and strong only if it rests on the basis of rough military parity and subsequent reduction of the levels of the forces confronting each other. The Soviet Union reiterates by words and by deeds its readiness to follow this principle. The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said at the extraordinary February 1984 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that we did not want military superiority nor intended to dictate to others but that we would not allow the existing military equilibrium to be upset.

SOCIALIST CULTURE MINISTERS MEET IN HUNGARY

LD151235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A conference of culture ministers of socialist countries opened today in the Hungarian town of Balatonoszod. Taking part is a Soviet delegation led by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. Those taking part in the conference will discuss the topical aspects of the development of cultural cooperation between socialist countries, and its role in further strengthening trust between peoples, achieving lasting peace and ensuring social progress on our planet.

KULIKOV WRITES ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

PM150833 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces: "Watching Over Security: On the 29th Anniversary of the Signing of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] On 14 May the peoples of the socialist community countries and all who cherish mankind's future will celebrate the Warsaw Pact's 29th anniversary. The signing of this, a most important document in postwar European history, initiated the organization of the collective defense of the socialist countries from the threat which arose for them as a result of the creation of NATO in 1949.

The NATO bloc was created, as all its activity has shown, not in order to defend the United States and the West European countries, since nobody threatened or threatens them, but chiefly as an instrument of the struggle against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the national liberation movement. It has remained that to this very day. Therefore a threat to the socialist countries' security exists right now. It stems, as it did in the fifties, from this imperialist bloc and above all from the adventurist policy of the main imperialist power -- the United States. The militarist thrust of U.S. policy was shown very clearly during R. Reagan's recent visit to China.

The United States is today the main source of evil, violence, and the political gangsterism, which it seeks to legitimize in international affairs.

This policy meant that mankind entered 1984 in conditions of a sharp exacerbation of the international situation. The United States and its main NATO allies are stubbornly rejecting the Warsaw Pact's peace initiatives and are doing everything possible to nullify the accords reached during the period of detente.

The North Atlantic bloc's measures in the military field, which are based on the course of achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, are especially dangerous for the cause of peace and security. American medium-range missiles -- Pershing II and cruise missiles, which are first-strike weapons -- are being installed on our countries' doorstep.

The military doctrine of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union proclaimed by the Reagan administration envisages the use of military force as the chief means of achieving U.S. world domination on a global scale. Today this doctrine is no longer a subject of propaganda, but a reality. It rests on the material basis for war. It is in operation. The United States has occupied Grenada, is waging undeclared war in Central America, and is carrying out brigandage in other regions of the world.

It must be particularly stressed that this is the first time in the whole of postwar history that the United States and the other NATO countries have built up their military might on such a scale. In the next 5-year period alone the United States is planning to spend around $2 trillion on military needs.

President Reagan and his advisers are trying to instill the idea of the permissibility of nuclear war and the possibility of winning it.

In particular, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has repeatedly stated that neither he personally nor President R. Reagan agrees with the view that it is impossible to win a nuclear war.

This is not just political but military adventurism, adventurism which is further aggravated by the fact that the present American Administration combines in its policy a gamble on military force and the line of undermining every opportunity for a political settlement of problems, torpedoing talks, renouncing adopted commitments, and disrupting the activity of international organizations.

It is clear that in these conditions the Warsaw Pact countries are bound to take appropriate measures to ensure their defense capability and are bound to show concern to strengthen their Joint Armed Forces -- the reliable guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

In accordance with the decisions taken at the Political Consultative Committee conference, much work is being carried out to increase the combat might and combat readiness of the allied armies and navies and to build up the Joint Armed Forces' combat potential.

Questions of strengthening the allied countries' defense capability and developing the Joint Armed Forces in light of the prevailing situation have been the subject of examination at the Defense Ministers Committee in the last 2 years. Fulfilling the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee and the Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Command and the national commands are implementing the necessary measures to maintain the Joint Armed Forces at a high degree of combat readiness.

Under modern conditions, more than ever before, the combat readiness of troops and fleets largely determines the armed forces' capacity to repel aggression.

The time factor plays an important role in combat readiness, along with other such elements as the quality and number of troops, their arms, the degree to which the organizational structure of the troops and fleets meets modern requirements, and the ability of the control organs to exercise reliable and firm leadership of all branches of the armed forces. Great attention is therefore paid to ensuring that air defense troops, the air force, and particularly rocket troops are ready to repel aggression. Air defense troops possess the potential to wage a successful struggle against all existing means of enemy air attack.

The allied air forces are being equipped with aircraft possessing high combat and flying characteristics and the navies are being equipped with new submarines and modern surface ships.

However, to have the most modern armaments is only one indicator of the Joint Armed Forces' combat potential, albeit a very important one. The standard of their training and their ability to carry out successful combat operations against any enemy are another indicator. Moreover, the introduction of new weapons always causes changes in methods of carrying out combat actions and operations.

In this regard much attention is being paid to rehearsing methods of carrying out combat operations in conditions where an enemy uses nuclear weapons, strike-reconnaisance complexes, new means of reconnaissance and radar warfare, and automated weapon and troop control systems.

The joint exercises of varying scale and purpose held within the Joint Armed Forces such as "Alliance," "Brotherhood in Arms," "Friendship," "Shield," and others have shown the improved field, air, and sea skill of units and ships and the ability of commanders and staffs to reliably control the troops and fleets. These exercises constantly rehearse questions of maintaining close cooperation among coalition troop groupings and comprehensively supporting their actions.

Joint exercises are a striking example of the strengthening combat collaboration among the allied armies. They not only make it possible to check the correctness of general military theoretical views on the nature and methods of conducting combat operations but also provide an opportunity to determine avenues for the further development of the troops and fleets and the improvement of their training.

Officer cadres' training in military theory and their professional skill in the practical application of the tenets of socialist military science are improving.

Measures to improve the training of allied troops and fleets are closely linked with raising the standard of political education work. Comprehensive cooperation among the political organs of the fraternal armies has an important role to play here.

In connection with the stepping up of NATO's military preparations, the leadership of the Joint Armed Forces is also taking other measures to strengthen the allied countries' defenses in view of the qualitatively new threat to their security.

Once such measure is the siting of Soviet enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia by agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. This measure was a response to the siting of American medium-range missiles in certain NATO countries in Europe.

In resolving the tasks of strengthening the socialist community countries' defense and developing and improving their Joint Armed Forces the Warsaw Pact countries do not set themselves the goal of upsetting the correlation of forces prevailing between them and the NATO states. At the same time they cannot allow the NATO bloc to have military superiority over the socialist community countries.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, again emphasized in his address to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in February: "We do not need military superiority and we do not intend to dictate our will to others, but we will not allow the military equlibrium that has been achieved to be broken."

So as long as a threat exists to the security of the Warsaw Pact countries, they will take all necessary measures to strengthen their Joint Armed Forces so that they remain a reliable guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

CEMA EXPERTS CONFER ON FOOD INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM081352 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 3

[V. Gordeyev report under the "CEMA: Rungs of Integration" rubric: "A trengthening Community"]

[Text] A conference of specialists from the CEMA countries -- Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia -- has been held in Moscow.

Its attention centered on the very important national economic questions connected with improving food supplies to the population. The conference participants' tasks were directly defined by the 37th session of the CEMA Council. The session outlined comprehensive measures in this sphere -- eliminating losses of agricultural output, deepening the degree of food processing, and manufacturing new machinery and equipment for agriculture and the food industry. As well as representatives of these sectors, machine builders from the socialist community countries attended the conference for the first time. This is a qualitatively new stage in cooperation.

The conference participants discussed the important question of creating a products list and formulating technical requirements for machinery and comprehensive mechanized and automated production lines for the processing of agricultural raw material in the dairy, meat, canning, and other sectors of the food industry.

They also examined the CEMA countries' requirements for equipment of a higher technical standard in the period through 1990 and questions of specialization and cooperation in the study of problems of storing fruit and vegetables with the aim of reducing losses. Active collaboration is developing on the basis of the agreement on specialization and cooperation in the production of machinery and equipment for the food industry concluded by the community countries in 1976. The Soviet Union, for example, supplies sugar beet stackers to the GDR, Hungary, and Poland, rolling machinery for the canning industry to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, and automatic cheese-processing machines to the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Hungary's products list includes the (Zha) 12-49 drum-type washing machine for sorting and processing vegetables, a special instrument for determining sugar quality during sugar beet processing, and various mechanisms for the meat industry. The GDR and Poland have automated centrifuges for the sugar industry.

The conference stressed the need to improve technical resources in the interests of all members of the organization and each country individually. P. Petrunov, chief food industry specialist for Bulgaria's National Agro-Industrial Union, said in conversation with me that the resolution of this problem is opening up the possibility of the timely processing of raw material and the widespread introduction of waste-free techniques of manufacturing food products. The formulation of technical parameters for storing output in a controlled environment is creating the basis for specialization in the production of refrigeration equipment and the building of hermetically sealed fruit storehouses.

For his part, Hungarian specialist E. Toth emphasized that the expansion and deepening of cooperation which is under way among CEMA members' food and machine-building organizations will enable our countries to provide each other with high-quality machinery and reduce imports of food equipment from Western countries. This is of special significance particularly for Hungary, which annually produces more than 2 million metric tons of fruit and vegetables, but only small quantities of equipment for the food industry. The resolution of the food program, E. Toth said, depends to a considerable degree on improving sector's level of technical equipment. The scope here for cooperation among CEMA countries is enormous.

The conference, as its participants noted, will help to considerably increase the production of food products, to make comprehensive use of raw materials and increase the proportion of important nutrients extracted during their processing, and to satisfy more fully the fraternal countries' food requirements.

CEMA MICROELECTRONICS COOPERATION URGED

LD122301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1150 GMT 12 May 84

[From the "Community" program, presented by Yevgeniy Ambartsumov]

[Excerpts] The next page of our magazine is devoted to a very important and relatively new aspect of cooperation between countries of the community in science, technology, industry and other spheres.

The leadership of our party logically considers that we must ensure rapid and uninterrupted renovation of all branches of the national economy on the basis of modern scientific-technological achievements. Without this, progress of the community is simply unthinkable. The question is posed in just the same way by the ruling parties of the other European socialist countries. It is well known that although our science and technology has more than once overtaken the leading bourgeois countries on the most important fronts, on the whole we are nevertheless behind in the rate of introduction of inventions and discoveries, and in the level of practical use of them. Meanwhile, large-scale socialist production, based also on mutual aid, thanks to its very scope and state support, should in theory take in the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution better and faster. Peter Horvath, Hungarian television correspondent in Moscow will describe how CEMA and its member countries are striving to resolve this task in one key industry.

[Begin recording] [Horvath] In order to make our story fuller, we decided to have a meeting with Comrade Werner Liebig, deputy secretary of CEMA:

[Liebig] As you know, great importance is today attached to microelectronics throughout the world. This is because microelectronics has become a determining factor of the scientific-technological revolution. For that reason the CEMA countries have, of course, also organized cooperation, proceeding from the decisions of the communist and workers parties of our countries; and, as you know, the national economic plans of each country contain very impressive figures showing the rapid development of this industry. Unfortunately, on the world market, certain imperialist circles have organized an embargo and obstacles in this sphere, especially as regards technology, special technological equipment, and very pure materials for manufacture of electronics products. The CEMA countries, taking into account the immense importance of microelectronics for technological progress on the one hand, and also taking into account those difficulties on the world market of which I have spoken, have decided to step up cooperation in this sphere, and to ensure the independence of our countries from the West, and have declared this task as a strategic one.

[Horvath] What are the forms, what is the practice, and what are the prospects for cooperation among CEMA countries in this sphere?

[Liebig] Well, I have to say that this question already has something of a history. In 1963 the standing commission on cooperation in the sphere of radio engineering and electronics industry was formed in the CEMA framework, and in 1969 our countries instituted an intergovernmental commission on computer technology. Much important work has been done as a result. By our joint efforts we have created a unified system of elecronic computers and also a system of small electronic computers. These machines are playing a very big role in the economy; they are independent of imports from the capitalist countries.

Recently, the standing commission on radio engineering and electronics industry endorsed a unified range of basic microelectronics components. This is of exclusive importance, since this range orients all consumers toward the use of a unified system, and thus creates conditions for reduction of cost, and for big savings.

As far as prospects for cooperation are concerned, I would say that this is the broadest statistic, and analysis shows that very rapid growth of microelectronics will continue in all the countries.

In conclusion, I would like to say that, taking such development into account, the council took the next step, (?including) a general agreement on the use of microprocessor technology in the national economy; the corresponding general agreement was signed in 1982 at the 36th session of the CEMA. [end recording]

I would like to add to what has been said that, on the basis of LSI circuits [bolshaya mikroelektronnaya skhema], so-called flexible manufacturing systems are now being built. By a change of program they can quickly and easily be switched from one product to another. It is not difficult to see how promising this is in overcoming notorious deficits.

Microelectronics is also the intelligent component of robots; it is also in the long term the future of automation of planning-design and offfice information work, when the need for card-indexes, draftsman's files and filing cabinets will fall and paperless offices will emerge. It is not by chance that many scientists in the West, and here, consider that microelectronics constitutes the new, third industrial revolution. For that reason, success in economic competition between the two systems will depend to a greater degree on development of microelectronics.

It must be said that in this sphere the capitalist world is divided by very acute competition, primarily between the United States and Japan. Although on the whole the Americans are in the lead in microelectronics, the Japanese have overtaken them in flexible manufacturing systems and in specific memory integrated circuits, and promise to do so in building artificial intelligence. It seems that the Americans have been let down by militarization, which has given a one-sided nature to the development of microelectronics, and also by secrecy, which slows down transfer of technology from one industry to another.

Of course, the socialist community also has its problems in this sphere. It seems to me that the main thing at issue is for our economy, our sociocultural spheres and the mechanisms that govern then to become more receptive to microelectronics, and be able better to assimililate its achievements. This concerns not only individual socialist countries, but also the whole process of integration. That is why the issue of drafting an integrated plan for scientific-technological progress in the long term is being resolved at the highest intergovernmental level. Implementation of such a program will provide the opportunity to ensure the most decisive, optimum cooperation and specialization of the scientific-technological and industrial potential of the community and hence sharply increase its efficiency, and to introduce resource-saving technology more widely than before.

All this will reduce our dependence on Western technology, and will ensure invulnerability to discriminatory measures on the part of the imperialists.

IOC OFFICIAL: MOSCOW, BLOC TO REVIEW PULLOUT

LD152339 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2228 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] Concern persists over the possible Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. While the other day Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, confirmed that there was no possibility of retracting what had been said, our correspondent in Moscow, Carlos Agrasar, obtained the following important statement from the Mexican Vasquez Rana, vice president of the International Olympic Committee, after he had spoken to Gramov:

[Begin Vasquez Rana recording] We had a meeting, and once again we spoke about everything. I think he wants to participate more than he did the other day. We have arranged a meeting on the evening of 17 May, a meeting between Samaranch, him and me, in Lausanne. [end recording]

So, a meeting in Lausanne on 17 May -- and on 24 May there will be a meeting in Prague of all the sports ministers from the socialist countries. The latter meeting will perhaps be the more important one. It all seems to be a continual contradiction and an absurd game.

[Begin Vasquez Rana recording] On 24 May, there will be a meeting of all the sports ministers and Olympic committees in Czechoslovakia. [end recording]

According to the Mexican official, his Soviet interlocutor and colleague expressed a desire to participate in the games, something which is curious after what he told us at the press conference 24 hours earlier. One important point: the decision was his [Gramov's] sole responsibility, so it is still possible that the Moscow government will intervene.

[Begin Vasquez Rana recording] [Words indistinct] (?Gramov) said to me: I am the only one responsible. The government has not yet had a hand in our decision. It will probably do so at a later point [passage indistinct] that the government gave me every authority as minister of sport [presumably as chairman of State Committee for Culture and Sports] [words indistinct] as chairman of the Olympic Committee (?he said). (?It has not even been the best thing) for our sports. [end recording]

Meetings With Gramov Viewed

LD151258 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- Good links have been formed between the USSR and Mexico in the field of sport, which are of a long-term nature and are based on agreements, Mario Vasquez Rana, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) who is also president of the Mexican National Olympic Committee (NOC), told a press conference here today. He expressed the hope that these links between the two countries will continue to grow in scope.

Mario Vasquez Rana also thanked the USSR's NOC for cooperation and assistance in the framework of the Olympic solidarity program.

He spoke out in favour of strengthening the Olympic movement by consolidating the efforts of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the ANOC and the General Assembly of International Sport Federations. He said he believes that since its foundation in 1979, the ANOC has made a substantial contribution to developing the Olympic and sport movement and spoke out in favour of the ANOC playing a bigger role in decision-making on important issues, including the selection of the Olympic Games' venues.

Mario Vasquez Rana said that his two meetings with Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet NOC, which dealt with the question of the impossibility of the Soviet sportsmen's participation in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, passed in a good atmosphere and were very frank.

REAGAN REMARKS ON OLYMPICS 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD152053 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- Addressing a White House ceremony on the occasion of the arrival of the Olympic flame from Washington in New York [as received], President Reagan was hypocritically speaking about his administration's adherence to the ideals of the Olympic movement and "observance of the Olympic Charter." President Reagan claimed that he and his administration have done their utmost to ensure a warm reception for all states at the Olympic Games.

But what sort of a "warm reception" for the athletes can it be, if, judging by the press reports, Peter Ueberroth, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, himself, turned to the authorities with a request that he and his family be ensured security in connection with the outrages of fascist-type and terrorist groupings in Los Angeles?! And the American press refutes the hypocritical statements by the U.S. President.

Thus, T. Boswell, a news analyst of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, points out that preparations of the authorities for the Olympics were clearly of an anti-Soviet character and this encourages the most rabid anti-communist groupings.

New York May 15 TASS -- According to returns of the public opinion poll carried out by the NEWSWEEK magazine, sixty percent of the Americans are convinced that the Olympic Games will be less interesting without the Soviet athletes.

Ottawa May 15 TASS -- Support for the decision of the USSR National Committee not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic games has been expressed by P. Cappon, member of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian anti-war organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility." Speaking in a TASS interview he said that it is obvious that this decision is well-founded as hostile demonstrations and provocations had been prepared on the American soil against the Soviet athletes.

U.S. RESPONSE TO GRAMOV REMARKS DENIAL OF FACTS

LD160923 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 16 TASS -- TASS political commentator Robert Serebrennikov writes: When a pupil in school fails to keep up with the class and makes poor progress, supplemental classes are arranged for him to enable him to fix the ground covered. It is this kind of assistance that is badly needed by highly-placed Washington administration officials with President Reagan at the head. The White House and the State Department have claimed in unison that the convincing facts of the American side's gross violations of the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter, which were cited by Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR's National Olympic Committee and of the USSR's Sport Committee, at a press conference in Moscow, are allegedly "totally false" and "palpably distorted".

Well, we'll have to repeat once again the main of the numerous facts showing the U.S. authorities' flagrant flouting of the most important principles of the Olympic Charter and the basic laws of hospitality.

It is through the fault of the U.S. reactionary quarters that the USSR's National Olympic Committee has been compelled, after analysing all aspects of the situation around the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles, to declare the impossibility of the Soviet sportsmen's participation in the competitions.

It was not easy to take this decision. The sportsmen of the Soviet Union had been vigorously and perseveringly preparing for the Olympic Games, showing good results and counting on fresh successes and achievements, and the Soviet side had been remitting money to pay for tickets and the right to cover the Olympics on television from Los Angeles for millions of Soviet fans. But the sportsmen and the public in the USSR had at the same time been increasingly concerned about the anti-Sovietism fanned in the United States by the reactionary quarters with the connivance of the official authorities and about the wanton breaches of the Olympic Charter.

Those alarming circumstances had made the USSR's NOC to ask the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to examine the situation that had come to exist in Los Angeles. At its meeting on April 24 in Lausanne the IOC Presidium, the communique adopted after the meeting said, had juridically recognized the statement by the delegation from the USSR's NOC that the sportsmen of the Soviet Union were firmly resolved to participate in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles on the condition that the Olympic Charter would be honored. The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) had simultaneously been requested to continue all possible efforts directed at observing the Olympic Charter in full and providing optimum conditions for the participants in the Olympic Games from all points of view, in particular the standpoint of ensuring their security and protecting their dignity.

What had the American side done to meet the wish expressed by the IOC and restore the letter and spirit of the Olympic Charter after the IOC meeting in Lausanne and before May 8 when the USSR's NOC was forced to decide on the impossibility of the Soviet sportsmen's participation in the games?

Had not the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign continued to gain momentum in the United States? Threats against the Soviet delegation and preparations for creating unbearable conditions for them at the games had, alas, continued. Had the American side adopted any measures to bring to reason the bunch of anti-communist, Zionist, emigre and terrorist organizations united by their shared hatred to the land of the soviets? Regrettably, no, it hadn't. Even the distribution of the pins urging "Kill the Russians", of which thousands had been churned out, had not been suspended.

Maybe the U.S. authorities had taken practical steps to solve the most fundamental, the biggest problem of all, that of insuring the safety of the Soviet sportsmen in Los Angeles? Unfortunately, they hadn't. That had been indicated both by the silence of the American press on the subject and by the absence of official statements on it by U.S. statesmen and the LAOOC.

The leading American news agencies and the press in the meantime had continued to report feverish preparations for an anti-Soviet orgy to be staged in Los Angeles with the connivance of the American official authorities. The Ban the Soviets coalition's wide-ranging provocative plans had been reported, in particular, on April 20 by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Related reports had also been published by also other mass media.

It was only when it had become utterly clear that the White House was putting its political ambitions above the interests of the Olympic movement and that it would be a waste of time to expect the Reagan administration to move to effect some radical changes to make certain that the atmosphere at the games would be that of peace and friendship and to insure the sportsmen's security that the USSR's NOC was compelled to decide against sending the Soviet sport team to Los Angeles.

Such are the facts, incontrovertible and specific. But Washington leaders are not accustomed to reckoning with facts. They prefer to deny them and accuse others of lying. But that, let us be blunt, is a thankless labor.

NOC DECISION PRETEXT FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES

LD151841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Aleksandr Druzhinin report]

[Excerpt] The decision by the Soviet Union's National Olympic Committee not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics has served as an excuse for further whipping up the anti-Soviet campaign in the United States. [video shows buildings, including views of State Department identified by signs, Druzhinin in street talking to camera, newspaper headlines, clip of U.S. television video showing marchers with placards reading "Soviets Out!"]

As usual, the tone for this campaign was set here in Washington, with attempts to present the decision by the Soviet Olympic Committee as some kind of vengeance for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. The Soviet sporting public is being subjected to mean and lying attacks. The U.S. State Department, acting in what is called the best traditions of Reaganite propaganda, has sunk to base abuse, accusing the Soviet Olympic movement of engaging in a political action for effect. It is hardly a matter of surprise that (?amid) the anti-Soviet hysteria Washington prefers to keep quiet about the true reasons that made it impossible for Soviet athletes to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics.

But if government departments in the capital are keeping quiet about this, American television and the press on the other hand have had quite a lot to say in recent days about the situation in Los Angeles. In these pictures, you see one of the numerous provocative actions staged in Los Angeles in recent months. The raging anti-Soviet riffraff have organized some kind of coalition, setting itself the aim of wrecking participation by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the Olympics. To judge from a report in THE WASHINGTON POST, the frantic anti-Soviets were intending to spend more than $60,000 on printing half a million leaflets containing slander and outright threats of physical attacks on Soviet sports' representatives. All of this is happening with direct encouragement from the Reagan administration. Can one believe that while consciously and grossly trampling the Olympic Charter it was seriously expecting Soviet athletes to take part in the Olympics? Such a position by Washington cannot fail to cause indignation to very many Americans.

'HOSTILE' CAMPAIGN AGAINST BLOC ATHLETES DECRIED

LD151723 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- The decision by the USSR's National Olympic Committee on non-participation of Soviet athletes in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles has drawn a peculiar response from Washington. Senior officials of the U.S. State Department and other representatives of the authorities are now seeking to prove in retrospect that peace and harmony are reigning at Los Angeles and that no one has ever threatened, nor is threatening athletes and guests of the Olympics. The Russians, they allege, have invented all this.

What is true situation? An openly hostile campaign aimed at preventing the participation of athletes from the USSR and other socialist countries in the Olympic competitions at Los Angeles has been conducted in the United States for several years with full approval of the authorities.

The public are learning ever new facts showing the scope of preparations for provocations against representatives of socialist countries. The rabble of all sorts, united into 160 ultra-right groupings and gangs, including criminals, traitors and former Nazis, and the terrorist organisation of Cuban counter-revolutionaries "Omega 66", set up a coalition called "Ban the Soviets." The rabble did not conceal their aims: aunching terror against sportsmen from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

On the eve of the adoption of the USSR NOC's decision, representatives of several anti-Soviet, terrorist and nationalist organisations held a gathering in Los Angeles with knowledge from the federal and local authorities. Its participants announced a plan of subversive actions against sports delegations from socialist countries, ranging from acts of direct physical violence to mean slander and base provocations during the Olympics. It seems that due to inertia the threats of violence against our sportsmen and citizens of socialist countries are still being made in the United States, while kiosks in Los Angeles are still selling "Kill a Russian" badges. Threats are contained in leaflets and posters, in newspaper articles and telephone calls to the USSR Consulate-General in San Francisco.

Even American newspapers admitted that there would be an extremely tense anti-Soviet climate in Los Angeles, that a squad of Russian-speaking experts had been formed to mastermind defectors during the Olympic games, that acts of violence were being prepared against Soviet athletes and sports devotees.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that the leaders of the coalition "Ban the Soviets from the Olympic Games of 1984" had received a letter from Michael Deaver, a high-ranking White House official, who assured them that the administration was sympathising with the actions of the coalition. Bolziger, leader of the "coalition", said, on receiving this blessing, that "acts of violence against Soviet athletes and tourists were not excluded."

What is the worth then of the latest assurances by the U.S. President that the American authorities allegedly have nothing to do with these criminal activities? Since Deaver is known as one of the closest advisers to the U.S. President. [sentence as received] They in Washington cannot deny the fact that militants from the organi ation calling themselves "Young Americans for Freedom" were openly declaring that they were planning the abduction of Soviet athletes. This organisation is also most closely linked with the present administration.

The pathological spy-scare campaign of recent months was also initiated by the official authorities. FBI Chief William Webster declared in public that the FBI would devote special attention to a search for spies among athletes from the socialist and some other countries. One hundred and fifty FBI agents were to spy on Soviet agents [as received], he said.

In full conformity with that statement, an American publication then declared that if the terrorists were to arrive in Los Angeles, they would, undoubtedly, come by Aeroflot planes.

Thus, the campaign of hysteria was whipped up to reach absurd dimensions, some kind of a hostile psychological climate was being created on the eve of the Olympic games. A totally absurd report came from a major United States radio and television company, which said that it allegedly had information that terrorist squads had been trained in the USSR...in order to destroy cruise missile and aircraft bases. It was also claimed that the Soviet participants in the Olympic games were among these squads. Our athletes were presented in such a light to the public opinion in order to deceive the man-in-the street in the United States, and not only there.

The United States secret services are known to have formed special "Olympic units", "sectors" and "groups" to carry our acts of provocation against citizens from the socialist countries -- athletes, tourists and journalists. One of the CIA deputy directors was to exercise general guidance of these, so to say, activities, in which a total of 500 CIA and FBI agents were to be involved. What were they expected to do? This is very well known: they were to do a dirty job.

Provocations of different kinds were to be staged. Thus, for example, the secret services were planning to take over control of several city shops, they even selected a staff of specially instructed shop assistants. One may ask, what for? The answer is to stage provocations of "catching in the act" and arresting persons with the things they have allegedly stolen.

It was also planned to catch in the act "spies" when they were making photographs of places of interest in Los Angeles. Cine and photo films purchased in the socialist countries in advance with military facilities filmed were to be used as "material evidence" of acts of espionage. Plans were also drawn up for the capture and subsequent masterminding of individual athletes, tourists and newsmen and persuading them not go go home. Things have gone so far that billboards were prepared containing calls in the languages of the socialist countries to athletes that they should betray their homeland. The same aim was to be served by thousands of propaganda leaflets and pamphlets.

The Washington authorities are claiming now that all this propaganda stuff was allegedly being prepared by "private organizations" and that the government services have nothing to do with their activities.

This is ridiculous. Such claims are refuted by facts. All the so-called "private" organizations of agent provocateurs and terrorists are associated with the U.S. secret services. And they in the White House know that. It is not without purpose that spokesman for the U.S. State Department Hughes declined in one of his statements "any proposal" that the United States Administration should take special measures to restrict the activities of the extremist groupings. Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state refused point blank in his television address to condemn in public the bandit plans of fascist-type ultra-rightist groupings, who were preparing acts of physical violence against citizens from the socialist countries.

Considering all that, can it be said that the United States official authorities have done everything in their power to create normal conditions for the holding of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles? One cannot help drawing a different conclusion: Far from seriously intending to ensure the security of citizens of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, the United States authorities have, as a matter of fact, contributed to building up an atmosphere of hysteria, hatred and provocations.

The lead in the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist hysteria is given from above. It is from there that systematic attacks come against the Soviet Union and its peaceable policy. The climate of hysteria, hatred and animosity being whipped up around the Los Angeles competitions is part of the crusade against communism initiated by the President of the United States.

The provocations on the part of the secret services of the United States and the activities of the terrorists boasting that they have sneaked also into all the sectors of the organizing committee for the Olympic Games, have, as a matter of fact, created a threat to the security of athletes not only from the Soviet Union and the socialist states. They also constitute a threat to the other participants in the Olympic Games. There is, apparently, intention to turn the competitions, which are to be a festival of peace and friendship among nations, into a sabbath of hatred and violence, slanders and humiliation of human dignity. Under these conditions any [word indistinct] treasuring its good name and dignity cannot subject its citizens to such risks.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIAN DEFENDS USSR DECISION

LD151518 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Helsinki May 15 TASS -- The very foundation of the organisation of Olympic Games is undermined when sportsmen are not guaranteed security against extremist reactionary political fanatics. The same is done by the commercialisation of the Games and attempts by the American authorities to influence the formation of national teams. This was said in Turku by Ensio Laine, deputy of the Finnish Parliament. How can the Los Angeles Olympics help strengthen peace and friendship between the peoples and the principles of the Olympic movement under these conditions? he asked. All the world should come out now in defence of the Olympic movement and for removing factors jeopardizing the security of the sportsmen of socialist countries. All sportsmen should be given an opportunity of training calmly and participating in the Olympic Games, he said.

NATO MILITARY COMMITTEES MEET IN BRUSSELS

LD151117 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Brussels May 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A series of spring meetings of the military bodies of the North Atlantic bloc -- the Eurogroup, the Military Committee and the Military Planning Committee has begun today at the NATO headquarters. The meetings precede a session of the NATO Council to be held at the level of foreign minsters in Washington late in May. The meeting began in conditions when the Reagan administration, to promote election interests of the boss of the White House, launched an unprecedented anti-socialist, anti-Soviet campaign, thwarted the important negotiations on disarmament, began deployment of American first-strike nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe and started creating new generations of chemical weapons, and is drawing up plans of militarisation of outer space.

The series of meetings of the military bodies was ushered in by the meeting of the NATO Eurogroup. The meeting is attended by defence ministers and other high-placed representatives of defence departments of 12 West European countries (without France and Iceland). Judging by press reports, on the agenda of the meeting is discussion of further efforts of U.S. European partners in building up the military potential, purchasing armaments, their modernisation and standardisation. Problems of deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries are undoubtedly to be discussed. The NATO Military Committee began its meeting today, with the participation of chiefs of general staffs. Reports on different aspects of NATO's military activity are to be made at the meeting. The meeting of the Military Planning Committee is to open tomorrow. At the meeting, according to the press, the United States intends to raise the question of escalating the race of conventional armaments, their modernisation. It is also reported that the Pentagon Chief Caspar Weinberger will demand that U.S. NATO allies further increase their military expenditures.

New analysts express the opinion that in the course of the "Atlantic Week" the United States will try to exert pressure upon those allies who dared to contradict Washington. These countries are Greece, whose Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou criticised a few days ago the Reagan administration's foreign policy course, Denmark, the parliament of which declared once again against deployment and financing of American nuclear missiles in Europe, even at war time, the Netherlands, which in the face of a powerful anti-missile movement in the country has not so far given official consent to deployment of first-strike American weapons, and Belgium, which so far refrains from declaring its consent to commencement of deployment of 48 cruise missiles on its territory.

Military Planning Group Topics

LD160913 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Brussels May 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: The second stage of the spring "Atlantic Week," a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee, opened today in the Belgian capital. The session was preceded by meetings of NATO's Eurogroup and Military Committee. According to the local press, the defense ministers of the NATO countries will for the next two days be discussing, for the main part, questions connected with whipping up the conventional arms race and increasing the military budgets of NATO's member states.

The session will hear a report by Dutch General Cornelius de Jager, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, on the bloc's military position and a report by British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, [word indistinct] on the results of the group's meeting. The attending defense ministers will devote the rest of the time, according to the bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES which is close to NATO's headquarters, to studying various military programs.

According to the London FINANCIAL TIMES, the Pentagon demands that the U.S. allies in NATO should give their consent as early as this session to a priority effort to develop eleven new kinds of armaments, mostly electronic warfare systems and missile launchers.

The defense ministers will also continue discussing a program for developing NATO's military infrastructure. Earlier the partners in the bloc failed to adopt it owing to disagreements as regards the share of expenses, involved in its implementation, to be paid by each country. Belgium, for example, has flatly refused to accept the share of expenses assigned to it, considering it too big, and the Belgian Government has instructed National Defense Minister Freddy Vreven to make certain at the session that the Belgian monetary contribution to the program will be reduced.

It is expected that the USA will bring pressure on those of its allies who refuse, pleading economic difficulties in their countries, to make further increases in their military spending. It is believed that the prime targets of this pressure will be Belgium and Holland, the first because it has refused to take part in NATO's integrated air-defense system, in particular to buy Patriot missiles in the United States, for economic considerations, and the second because of its recent publication of a white paper on defense, in which it went on record in favour of cutting its military spending in the future.

The governments of both Belgium and Holland, under the impact of powerful anti-missile movements there, have not taken final decisions on the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles in each of these countries. Washington is clearly irritated that its pressure has not yielded results to this day.

'RIMPAC-84' NAVAL EXERCISES BEGIN IN PACIFIC

LD141736 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Washington May 14 TASS -- Major naval exercises code-named "RIMPAC-84" began in the northeastern Pacific today. According to a U.S. Department of the Navy report, a total of 50 thousand troops from the USA, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, 80 naval ships and 250 aircraft take part in the war games which will last till June 28.

Biryukov on Exercises

LD151439 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Multi-national naval exercises of the USA and its Pacific allies, codenamed Rimpac-84, began in a vast area of the Pacific today. They involve 80 ships, 250 planes, and about 50,000 men of the navy personnels of five states -- the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan -- almost twice as many as the previous exercises of the same name. In this way the USA and its allies in military blocs respond to the appeal of the 38th General Assembly session for beginning talks on the limitation of naval activity, limitation and reduction of naval armaments and on spreading confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans.

The present exercises are markedly aggressive in character. Their program includes practicing in large-scale offensive operations, specifically in landing units of the U.S. Fifth Marine Division belonging to the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." The exercises started today are part of the Pentagon's efforts to obtain a better coordination of actions by the allies of the USA, and to mobilise them for more active and all-round participation in Washington's strategy of confrontation with the forces of peace and social progress both in individual regions and on the global scale. Suffice it to say that military exercises of the USA and its allies, practically covering the entire Pacific basin from the shores of America in the East and to the Korean peninsula and Australia in the west and the south were already held in the Pacific area this year. Among them was such a big show of force as the Team Spirit-84 exercises which recently ended off the Korean shores.

It would be recalled that a strike grouping of the American Armed Forces, the second biggest power after that in Western Europe, is concentrated in this region. The USA is planning to further to build up its naval and air forces in the area. The present exercises immediately precede a new spiral of the arms race in the region, a spiral started by the equipment of the American Armed Forces with new nuclear missile systems. It is noteworthy that Japan which is quietly preparing to take over Washington's gendarme functions in the western Pacific, is being increasingly drawn into these aggressive preparations. The American and Japanese military are working out plans for blocking international straits in the area and tactics of offensive operations involving the use of conventional as well as nuclear weapons. Characteristically, the Japanese military department allocated for Rimpac-84 exercises this year the greatest number of ships, planes and servicemen. As the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency says, this will be the most massive military participation of Japan in these exercises.

The Rimpac-84 exercises are a new dangerous provocation of the Pentagon. It leads to greater tension in the Pacific and throughout the world.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARIZATION OF HIGH SEAS REPEATED

PM151721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Own political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Against the Militarization of the World's Oceans"]

[Text] The USSR has invariably opposed the militarization of the seas and oceans. The Soviet leadership recently reaffirmed in a letter to the UN secretary general its readiness to respond without delay to the 38th General Assembly session's appeal to begin talks on limiting naval activity, limiting and reducing naval armaments, and extending confidence measures to the seas and oceans, especially to those regions where the busiest shipping lanes lie or where there is the greatest likelihood of conflicts breaking out.

The Soviet Union proposes as an urgent measure that agreement be reached on the non-expansion of naval activity by states in regions of conflict or tension. It also considers it useful for agreement to be reached on withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from certain regions of the world's oceans, that limits be set on the presence in them of various types of ships, and that the situation whereby major powers' navies cruise for long periods at a great distance from their native shores be ended.

The militarization of the world's oceans begun by the American military has exacerbated the threat of war hanging over mankind. It was the United States which unleashed the maritime nuclear arms race in the mid-fifties. It was the United States which began stationing aircraft with atomic and hydrogen bombs on aircraft carriers. It was the United States which built the first submarines equipped with ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads.

More than half of America's strategic nuclear munitions are now based at sea, chiefly on missile-carrying submarines. More than 20 of them are on constant combat patrol. Dispersed throughout the seas and oceans, these ships are capable of delivering nuclear strikes from various directions.

The U.S. naval forces, especially the aircraft carrier strike forces, are being increasingly used to exert pressure on independent states, to interfere in their internal affairs, and to carry out direct acts of aggression. Wherever American imperialism has undertaken military adventures -- in Vietnam, the Persian Gulf, Lebanon, and Grenada -- the silhouettes of aircraft carriers and battleships flying the stars and stripes have loomed.

The present Washington administration has spurred on the naval weapons race. New ships are being laid down and launched and old ones demothballed and reequipped. Submarine-based Trident-2 missiles with increased flight range and enhanced guidance accuracy -- which gives them the character of first-strike weapons -- have been commissioned. The deployment on surface ships and submarines of a new kind of nuclear system -- long-range cruise missiles -- is under way. The constant U.S. naval presence in various regions of the world's oceans is being stepped up and its base support infrastructure expanded.

The arms race at sea increases the danger of war. The struggle to curb it and to limit naval activity in the world's oceans has therefore become an important part of the USSR's efforts aimed at averting thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have set themselves the noble aim of preventing the worsening of military confrontation at sea and of ensuring that the largest possible area of the world's oceans should become a peace zone in the very near future. They proposed in the Warsaw Pact Political Committee's Warsaw Declaration that "a start be made on examining, within the UN framework, for example, the question of limiting and reducing the level of military presence and military activity in the relevant regions, whether it be in the Atlantic, Indian, or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea, or the Persian Gulf, in the interests of peace and stabilizing the international situation, as well as in the interests of securing reliable and unhindered use of the most important sea-lanes."

The Soviet Union has, as we know, come forward with important initiatives to prevent a dangerous worsening of the situation in the Persian Gulf. It has, in particular, proposed that foreign military bases should be created there, that force should not be used against the region's states, that they should not be embroiled in military groupings, and that their sovereign rights to their natural resources should be respected.

The Warsaw Pact states have jointly put forward a detailed program for military detente in the Mediterranean area.

They have proposed that the confidence measures envisaged by the all-European conference be extended to this region, that warships carrying nuclear weapons be withdrawn from the Mediterranean Sea, and that these weapons not be sited in nonnuclear Mediterranean states. The socialist community countries have also put forward the idea of extending confidence measures in the military field to other maritime regions adjoining Europe.

But it is the Indian Ocean problem which is now the main front against militarization. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo reaffirmed at its session at the beginning of March that the Soviet Union supports the nonaligned states' proposals to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and to convene an international conference under UN auspices for that purpose as quickly as possible.

The implementation of this idea would strengthen the security of littoral and mainland states in the Indian Ocean, would prevent a strategic threat to the USSR from arising from a southern direction, and would also meet the requirements of West Europe and Japan for uninterrupted delivery of oil from the Persian Gulf. After all, the experience of history shows that military rivalry in zones through which sea lanes run only increase their vulnerability. With this in mind, the Soviet Union conducted bilateral talks with the United States in 1977-78 to limit and subsequently reduce military activity in the Indian Ocean. However, the talks were broken off by the American side.

Washington then began to feverishly build up its military presence in the Indian Ocean. The United States has now maintained there for several years on a permanent basis 1 or 2 strike aircraft carriers, 2 or 3 nuclear submarines, ships with Marines on board, and floating arsenals of heavy armaments. B-52 strategic bombers have begun to make regular flights over the ocean. The island of Diego Garcia is now the main link in the chain of U.S. strong points in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon has secured access for itself to military installations in Somalia, Bangladesh, and Oman and is trying to obtain new bases in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

A new region for forward basing of U.S. strategic forces has essentially been created in the Indian Ocean, in addition to the West European and Far Eastern ones. The idea of proclaiming a peace zone there thus runs counter both to imperial ambitions and the U.S. ruling circles' anti-Soviet strategy. Hence the sabotage tactics and the attempts to cover them up by clumsy references to a "Soviet military threat" and "Russia's desire for warm seas."

But no fabrications can refute these indisputable factors. The Soviet Union has invariably advocated the withdrawal of nonlittoral states' naval and air forces permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean and is ready to do so on a reciprocal basis. The USSR has publicly stated that it has no intention of constructing naval bases there and has called on the United States to adopt the same stance. The Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean has remained unchanged over a number of years. In contrast to the American fleet there, the Soviet ships are not intended for carrying out operations against the shore. They do not threaten the littoral states in their fulfillment of the limited role of a counterforce to the American military presence.

The question of convening an international conference, which according to a UN decision should have been held as far back as 1981, but which the United States and its allies are guilty of having postponed three times already, is not pivotal in the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. Thanks to the vigorous efforts of nonaligned states, supported by the socialist community countries, the 38th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which envisages completing preparation for the conference this year and ensuring that it is held in Colombo by the middle of 1985.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, much can be done without waiting for the conference's results. Nonlittoral states could right now refrain from steps likely to complicate the situation in the Indian Ocean and refrain from sending major naval divisions there, carrying out naval exercises and maneuvers there, and creating new military bases. For its part, the Soviet Union is ready to give an undertaking not to site nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean or use them against the region's nonnuclear states. All these steps would improve the political climate for the conference in Colombo. The successful conclusion of the conference would in its turn be an important landmark in the struggle against the militarization of the world's oceans.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, all major naval powers and other interested states must participate in talks on limiting naval activity and naval armaments. So that they could, for example, be conducted within the framework of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva or at separate multilateral talks on this range of issues.

Despite the opposition of belligerent imperialist circles, the arms race must be curbed. The world's oceans can and must become peace zones.

UNESCO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION CONTINUES WORK

PM150847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Despite the Blackmail"]

[Text] Paris -- The 119th session of the UNESCO Executive Council is continuing work at the headquarters of this international organization.

UNESCO Director General A.M. M'bow submitted for the Executive Council's examination a report containing an analysis of UNESCO's work in recent months. This report shows that despite threats and blackmail from the United States, which has announced its intention to quit the organization, UNESCO is continuing its constructive activity aimed at combating illiteracy, at disseminating the achievements of science and culture, at developing the mass media, and at the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The current session's work shows that the socialist and the developing countries are resolutely rebuffing Washington's attempts to dictate its will to the remaining UNESCO states. This was stated in speeches by the Algerian, Indian, and Tanzanian representatives. D. Yermolenko, USSR member of the Executive Council, stated that the Soviet Union considers UNESCO one of the major forums for international cooperation in the interests of maintaining and strengthening world peace and of developing mutual understanding between all peoples. This, he said, is precisely why our country actively supports UNESCO's activity, advocating that it continue to promote the cause of peace and progress more actively. Noting the need to extend UNESCO's peace, the Soviet delegate proposed instituting a special international commission comprising outstanding scientists from various countries, which would help the peoples to recognize all the horrifying consequences of a nuclear conflict.

NONALIGNED LABOR MINISTERS MEET IN NICARAGUA

LD111447 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Managua May 11 TASS -- It is impossible to improve the conditions of work and life of millions of people in the developing countries without a struggle for liberating the peoples from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism, said Vo Dong Viang [as received] a minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

He was addressing the current third conference in Managua of ministers of labour of the non-aligned and developing countries. The main obstacle in the way of gaining political and economic independence by the newly-free states, the minister stressed, is the policy of the United States.

The participants in the conference have started drawing up a plan for actions within the framework of cooperation of the non-aligned countries in the field of protection of social and economic interests of the working people, the struggle against unemployment, for the right of the working class to education, medical attendance and pensions. In face of the international economic crisis, the conference was told by Tunisian Minister of Social Affairs Mohamed Ennaceur, it is necessary to set up a special fund of aid to the non-aligned countries and broaden their participation in the international labour organizations.

ILO, said Joaquin Benavides, chairman of the Cuban State Commitee for Labour and Social Security, should be reorganized, that organization's control bodies are increasingly turning into a kind of "international tribunals," which have arrogated themselves the right to condemn the principal institutions of sovereign countries, including their social-economic systems. The so-called universal character of the ILO principles shall not be used as a pretext for forcing norms of behavior on some or other states, J. Benavides stressed.

The world is not the same as it was in 1919, when the International Labour Organization was established. The wish of the industrialized Western states to force on the developing countries its colonialist concepts meets with increasingly determined resistance, the Cuban minister point out. He expressed support for the proposal tabled at the conference by Nicaragua on setting up a special working group to outline measures for a democratization of ILO. Many participants in the conference view questions of cooperation between the developing countries in the field of protection of human rights of the working people in an inseparable connection with the struggle against the economic blackmail and aggressive actions by the United States in various parts of the world. The Reagan administration, Angola's representative Navate Joao Baptista said, is trying to destabilize the Angolan revolution with the assistance of the UNITA counter-revolutionary grouping and the South African racist regime. The damage caused to Angola by terrorist actions of counter-revolutionaries who are financed by the Central Intelligence Agency, has already topped ten billion dollars.

In keeping with the decision of a majority of the delegates the forum in Managua has taken the decision to discuss the situation in Central America, where through the fault of the American Administration a real threat has emerged of a large-scale military conflict breaking out. Responsible for the sharpening of the crisis in that region is the United States, which is building up here its military presence and is carrying out long-term naval manoeuvres, said Algerian Minister for Vocational Training and Labour Mohamed Nabi among other things. The group of African countries has resolutely condemned the crimes perpetrated by the United States against the people's Sandinista revolution.

The conference is continuing in session.

Meeting Ends

LD141455 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Managua May 14 TASS -- A resolution of the third conference of the ministers of labour of non-aligned and other developing states, which closed here, has expressed support for the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people for sovereignty, self-determination and independence.

The conference delegates have condemned the Reagan administration's interventionist course in Central America, aimed primarily at suppressing the Sandinist people's revolution and the national liberation movement in the region. The mining of Nicaraguan harbours, the resolution issued by the forum stresses, is a flagrant violation of international norms. The United States should comply with the ruling of the International Court of Justice in The Hague demanding that Washington immediately cease the mining of harbours and all other actions jeopardizing the freedom of navigation.

LIMA MEETING DENOUNCES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD101419 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Lima May 10 TASS -- The participants in the meeting of the Socialist-International committee on the problems of Latin America and Caribbean countries have adopted a final declaration exposing U.S. endeavours to rule the destinies of Latin American peoples. The committee's meeting ended here on Wednesday.

The committee condemned the CIA's criminal operations to mine the Nicaraguan ports, as a result of which several ships, among them foreign ones, struck mines. The committee criticised Washington for every kind of support for the Somocista bands and for the refusal to recognize the competence of the Hague International Court which is considering the suit filed by the Government of Nicaragua and demanding that proceedings be instituted against the USA in view of the increase in U.S. subversive terrorist activity in the region.

The declaration points out that a serious threat to the peoples of Latin America is posed by the militarisation of occupied Grenada and by U.S. unceasing interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The declaration has it that the so-called "presidential elections," which have been held in an atmosphere of utter lack of constitutional freedoms and guarantees, will not eliminate the problems of El Salvador. Talks suggested by the patriotic forces and involving all the sides are only way to solve the crisis.

The participants in the meeting demanded that U.S. troops be immediately withdrawn from Grenada and from Honduras, and declared in support of the "Contadora Group" efforts to achieve peace in Central America. The delegates stated solidarity with the peoples of Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala and other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean who struggle against the dictatorial regimes.

The committee of the Socialist International also condemned the policy of diktat which the International Monetary Fund pursues with regard to the developing countries.

FOREIGN COMMERCE MINISTERS MEET IN WASHINGTON

LD112234 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 11 May 84

["The Blind Alleys of International Trade" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The ministers of commerce from more than ten countries, from Japan, Australia, France, Canada, Brazil, India, and Mexico, in particular, as well as representatives of Common Market countries, GATT, and of the International Monetary Fund have arrived in the U.S. capital. There attention is focused on international-trade problems brought on by the growing protectionism and the piling up of various kinds of restrictions and barriers.

The crisis phenomena in the economies of both industrially developed capitalist countries and the developing ones, the phenomena which have been keeping on in recent years, compel each of the rivalling sides to press for boosting their export to the utmost while protecting their economies from competitors' onslaught. A fierce fighting for commodity markets is under way. The growth of tension in international trade, reflecting the crisis state of the capitalist economy, for its part acts as a hindrance on the way to the normalisation of the world capitalist economy. This results in a vicious circle, and the West cannot find a way out of it. This gives rise to acute contradictions between partners.

Trade-and-economic strife in the imperialist triangle of the U.S-Western Europe-Japan is notable for particular sharpness. The United States, despite its tremendous industrial might, more and more often cedes its positions of late to West European competitors. And not only on the markets of third countries but on the U.S. domestic market as well. In retaliation Washington pursues a course towards exhausting Western Europe. The USA lures away capital which is so essential for revitalising the economies of West European countries by means of spiralling up interest rates. Last year alone, more than 150,000 million dollars went from Europe to the USA!

Washington continuously piles up high trade barriers to West European products in the USA At the same time the United States tries to narrow the West European countries' scope for economic manoeuvre by demanding that they limit mutually beneficial cooperation with socialist countries. At the same time both Western Europe and the United States itself became in recent years the targets of vigorous trade onslaught by Japanese monopolies. Thus, the deficit of "the ten" in trade with Japan ran at over 12,000 million dollars last year while the U.S. deficit amounted to almost 22,000 million dollars. But the developing countries, which have become the target of neocolonialist exploitation, have the greatest problems owing to inequitable trade. The cost of their products on the world market continuously diminishes whereas the prices of western powers' industrial equipment, which is necessary for the implementation of the socio-economic problems of the young countries' continuously rise.

Is there a way out of the deadlock in which present-day international trade is? It should be sought only along the lines of radical restructuring of international economic relations which must be based on justice and equality.

INFORMATION MINISTERS END CAIRO CONFERENCE

LD121532 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Cairo May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Aleksandrov reports:

A conference of information and communication ministers of non-aligned countries has closed here. Representatives of eleven member-countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, of the United Nations Organisation and of other international organisations discussed a number of issues in connection, in the first place, with the development of cooperation in the field of information. The recommendations adopted by the conference point out that the information order existing in the world does not serve the interests of the peoples of the developing countries. The Western international monopolies, the document adopted by the conference says, have placed the mass media under their control and use them with their selfish interests.

The delegates to the forum have urged the non-aligned countries to come out in a united front so as to put an end to colonialism in the field of information. A decision has also been passed to reduce by at least fifty per cent the tariffs for the use of communication lines in information exchanges between the non-aligned states. This measure, the final document stresses, has been adopted in connection with the importance of information in strengthening mutual understanding and friendship among nations.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS 'SLANDER'

LD152006 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference on Monday, President Reagan presented Congress with an ultimatum, demnding from it approval for the White House's plan to spend in fiscal 1985 3.1 billion dollars to build another 40 modern MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles under the program "to rearm America." According to him, there is no more important problem on the agenda of his administration than the fulfillment of the strategic modernization program, on which more than 180 billion dollars are going to be spent and which is aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR.

Last year the administration pushed through Congress appropriations for the manufacture of 21 MX missiles. All in all, 100 such missiles are going to be deployed in Nebraska and Wyoming. Washington at that time used an outright lie in claiming that approval of its plans by Congress would "stimulate" efforts to control nuclear armaments. Reagan resorted to this tactic again: "Without... the MX the incentive for the Soviets to return to the negotiating table is greatly reduced," he claimed. Observers point out that practice has demonstrated the utmost fallacy of these calculations because every spurt of Washington in building up its nuclear arms arsenals aggravates the military and political situation in the world and lessens the chance of progress in arms reduction.

During the press conference the President again hypocritically appealed to the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table of the Geneva talks although they had been scuttled by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe by the United States and its NATO partners. The Soviet Union's position on this issue is well-known: The possibility to reopen the talks on nuclear armaments can appear only if the U.S. side removes the obstacles of its own making and restores the pre-deployment situation.

Trying to justify his position, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, the President again distorted facts and indulged in outright slander. For instance, he claimed that the United States did not start wars but maintained its might to deter aggression and safeguard peace. That was said by the same man who personally ordered a piratic act of aggression against tiny Grenada, sanctioned the CIA's "secret war" against revolutionary Nicaragua and the mining of the civilian ports of that country, and directed the U.S. armed intervention in Lebanon.

KORIONOV VIEWS REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICA SPEECHES

PM151545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "New Crime Being Contemplated"]

[Text] The White House is launching frenzied activity to prepare the country psychologically for the new adventurist actions that the U.S. Administration is contemplating. The tone is being set by the U.S. President himself. On 8 May he delivered a speech at a conference of the so-called "Council of the Americas." The next day he spoke on television. Both speeches were devoted to the problems of Central America.

And they both confirmed yet again the already known fact that the closer the presidential election, the louder the administration's assurances of its desire for "peace" and "freedom." This time too, a stream of allegations spouted forth from the speaker's mouth to the effect that Washington's only desire is to "promote the development of democratic political institutions," "promote stability in the region," and so on and so forth.

But facts are stronger than words, and the facts attesting to the Washington administration's real designs in Central America speak for themselves. They literally cram full U.S. press organs that believe, in brandishing the bogey of the "communist peril" allegedly threatening the Central American countries, the President is seeking above all to extract agreement from Congress to the allocation of new funds to finance the unsteady dictatorial regimes and CIA mercenary gangs waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and, if Congress proves recalcitrant, to blame it for the setbacks to U.S. policy in this region. But that is not the only point. It is obvious that even if Congress cuts back appropriations the government will still be able to find the funds necessary to implement its plans. After all, the U.S. mass media report that it is finding the opportunity right now to spend approximately $1 million a day on erecting financial props for the expiring Salvadoran regime.

The White House's main aim is to abolish progressive regimes in Central America and to create a political atmosphere in which another military adventure could be undertaken against them. The blitzkrieg against defenseless Grenada has obviously turned the Washington adventurists' heads. It is no accident that THE NEW YORK TIMES reports: "The Pentagon can now assume martial functions in Central America if President Reagan gives the relevant order."

But before giving this order public opinion must be correspondingly prepared, both in the country and abroad. After all, as a recent public opinion poll showed, only one out of every three Americans supports the President's policy in Central America.

That is why Americans are being intimidated so frantically with the specter of the "communist peril." "America's economy and prosperity are at stake," the speaker announced in a tragic tone. "We are witnessing an attempt to destabilize the entire region and ultimately bring chaos and anarchy closer to U.S. borders."

Of course, the President keeps quiet above how the small countries of Central America can bring such misfortunes to the powerful United States, and he builds his entire so-called "argument" on malicious slander against Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Soviet Union, whom he foolishly accuses of intending "to establish communism throughout this hemisphere with the aid of force."

The obscurantists hate the confidence with which the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua are building a new life. The imperialists fear the power of the example of these countries whose successes are generating deep respect among the Latin American peoples. The word "Sandinist," for people who have repeatedly been subject to humiliation, the eminent Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes writes, "means that the Nicaraguans no longer need to fulfill the U.S. ambassador's orders. It means that Nicaragua is no longer a U.S. military base."

That is why the White House incumbent is hurling abuse at the Sandinist revolution. He declares the Sandinists to be "Communists" and asserts that they are engaged only in exporting terror and revolution to other countries. Moreover, the President's imagination became so wild that he declared: "The Sandinists and elements from the PLO have issued a joint 'declaration of war' against Israel" (!) Of course, that is the purest madness. And the White House knows it. But this nonsense has its purpose: Reagan is counting on thus winning over as many votes as possible from the Jewish community in the United States.

The absurdity of fabrications about the "export of revolution" is obvious to all those who know the true state of affairs in Central America. "The conflicts taking place in that part of the continent can in no way be explained by the activity of international communism," former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez says.

"The present crisis in the region has been caused not by the 'export of revolution' but by the profound social injustice, by the multinational corporations' rule and dominion in the economy, by the United States' discriminatory policy with regard to the Central American countries," it is noted in the materials of the international conference convened by the Socialist International parties to discuss the region's problems.

Why did the U.S. President need to resort to the crudest flouting of the truth? You don't need to go far for an answer; you only have to recall recent events.

The militarization of this region, declared a zone of U.S. "vital interests," is proceeding at full speed. Constant military maneuvers are being held here. A large grouping of U.S. military forces is concentrated in the region. Honduras has been turned into a base for the Pentagon military's aggression. The report by H. Kissinger's Commission on Central America, imbued with a spirit of anticommunism and confrontation with Nicaragua, Cuba, and the Soviet Union, was assessed as a "call to war" even within the Capitol.

On 3 April this year the President signed the National Security Council Directive No 138 authorizing "preemptive strikes" against all those whom Washington deems it necessary to declare to be "terrorists." The administration is obviously giving itself a free hand to implement actions using military force wherever it sees fit. Secretary of State Shultz declared outright on the same day: "Our (that is U.S.) might must be put into operation." To all appearances it is now planned to put U.S. military strength into operation in the Central American region. The White House's cynicism is reaching the point where armed interference and aggression in Central America are declared to be the United States' "lawful right" and even "moral duty."

The President's speeches have reaffirmed yet again that hypocritical expatiations on the "Sandinist terrorists" were necessary in order at least somehow to camouflage the United States' own transformation into a center of international terrorism. Clumsy attempts, but highly dangerous ones to the cause of peace not only in the Central American region but also throughout the world.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. AID TO EL SALVADOR CITED

LD121111 Moscow World Service in English 0919 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives on 10 May approved $132.5 million as military aid to the Salvadoran regime for the 1985 fiscal year starting 1 October. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov comments on this new development:

A close vote in the House in favor of increased military aid to the Salvadoran regime came less than 24 hours after President Reagan appealed on television for approval of his military and economic aid program for Central America. His television speech is widely regarded as part of a massive effort to generate support for the proposal to spend $8 billion in the next 5 years on propping up dictatorial regimes in Central America that are viewed as Washington's friends. Appearing on a nationwide TV hookup, Reagan pictured a grim future for the United States unless Americans are willing to provide the money needed to support its friends in the area, and it appears the only way to resolve the problem is to pour additional weapons into United States-backed regimes.

Apparently Reagan dismissed the idea of negotiations to settle the existing problems in the area, as suggested by the Contadora Group of Latin American countries. According to President Reagan, the idea of power-sharing is out of the question because of an eventual ousting of America's friends in those countries.

The administration's pressure tactics, combined with a scare campaign regarding the situation in Central America, apparently have given the White House what it was after -- primarily a wide opportunity to use American military aid at its own discretion. It appears that without this aid the days of the Salvadoran regime would be numbered. In fact, while ostensibly denouncing the death squad activities, the United States has been found to finance and support them. According to numerous substantiated reports, the CIA has specifically funded the Salvadoran military units that are known to be responsible for torturing and killing Salvadoran citizens. In less than half a year there have been more than 5,000 unsolved murders, kidnappings, and disappearances in El Salvador.

Apart from financial and military aid already provided by the United States to the Salvadoran regime, the House vote on 10 May also spells trouble for the United States in the years ahead. Some opponents of the measure regard it as a first step in an intractable progression that will end with U.S. combat troops involved in Central America. The fate of the Salvadoran regime, they contend, would be decided not on the battlefield, as the Reagan administration believes, but by its ability to promote social justice and human rights. So far, as experience shows, with generous support from Washington the regime has demonstrated its unique ability to disregard the very principles on which a civilized society rests.

KNYAZEV HITS REAGAN 'COMMUNIST THREAT' PRETEXT

LD142153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 14 May 84

["The Support of Murderers or Reagan-Style Ethics" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The U.S. TV company NBC reported Sunday that, according to a statement from Robert McFarlane, U.S. presidential assistant for national security, the Salvadoran insurgents are preparing a new attack on areas controlled by troops of the ruling regime, and this, in the opinion of the U.S. Administration, "justifies its subversive actions against Nicaragua."

This statement from a highly-placed White House representative is yet another confirmation of the adventuristic line being taken by Washington toward escalating aggressive actions in Central America. In making slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union and Cuba of "subversive activities" in the Western Hemisphere, the Reagan administration is using the "communist threat" which it has cooked up as a pretext to justify its own imperial policies. In the words of the master of the White House himself, when he made his televised speech last Wednesday, he regards expansion of interference in the region as a "legal right and moral duty" for the United States.

It is really a question, in particular, of the all-round support which the Washington administration is giving to its puppets in El Salvador who are conducting a criminal war for the annihilation of their own people. What the U.S. President sees as his moral duty is spending hundreds of millions of dollars of U.S. taxpayers' money on military and economic aid to a regime of murderers guilty of the deaths of about 50,000 Salvadorans over the past 3 years. And following the latest farce it staged recently with the presidential "elections" in El Salvador, the White House is blatantly moving toward further broadening its direct military interference in that country.

At the same time, on the pretext of "defending democracy" in El Salvador, the United States is stepping up the undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua. Sabotaging the efforts by the countries of the "Contadora Group" and other peace-loving states in search of a peaceful settlement of the conflict situation in Central America, Washington is incessantly building up its anti-Nicaraguan actions.

Having turned Honduras into its chief outpost for aggression against Nicaragua, which is being waged by the hands of American pro-Somoza mercenaries, the White House is now striving through its agents to make use of Costa Rican territory for subversive actions against the Nicaraguan people.

The hired gangs maintained by the U.S. Administration carry out raids across Nicaragua's borders, kill peaceful citizens, and stage diversionary acts. The U.S. CIA, violating generally accepted norms of international shipping, has carried out mining of the approaches to Nicaragua's ports, and in addition Washington has openly protected those guilty of these criminal acts, declining in advance to be bound by the decision of the International Court at The Hague, to which Nicaragua had appealed.

And all of this -- backing for killers, international piracy on the high seas, and armed intervention-- the White House calls "normally and ethically correct." Comment, as they say, is superfluous!

BOGACHEV HITS ROWNY STATEMENT, REAGAN ARMS POLICY

LD112056 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Reagan administration has gone to some lengths to "distance" itself "from making arms control the centerpiece" of its "foreign policy." "To some extent, we have succeeded," said former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitations and reductions Edward Rowny.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper which carried the interview with the retired General Rowny describes this statement as "perhaps the frankest appraisal yet of administration arms-control efforts by a senior government official."

In the meantime, however, one fails to perceive anything sensational about the general's statement. His interview clearly aims at "embellishing" the Reagan administration's attitude to limitation and reduction of any weapons. Far from being a "revelation," Rowny's statement rather comes as a propaganda understatement, as Britons put it.

It is well-known that even before his becoming the White House incumbent, Reagan, at the July 1980 Republican Convention, frankly set forth his plans not to engage in any talks with the Soviet Union until the United States has reached a military superiority.

The events, however, developed in a manner that, under pressure of the world public opinion, the United States eventually had to send [words indistinct] to the Soviet-American talks without having gained a military edge. This circumstance, however, did not in any way modify the general positions expounded by Reagan in July 1980.

During all the 40 months of his Presidency Ronald Reagan did not tire of breaking the agreement reached on limiting the arms race and unceremoniously undermining the prospects for attaining any agreements to reduce the nuclear war menace.

The U.S. Administration embarked on this road in 1981 with the declaration that it did not regard itself bound by moral or legal commitments under the SALT-2 treaty. In 1982 Reagan broke off talks on the complete and universal ban on nuclear weapon tests. The USR refused to ratify the signed agreements on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

President Reagan said his administration would be preparing for "battles in outer space." And quite in style, Washington categorically rejected Soviet proposals to prevent prevent militarisation of space. The USA blasted the talks on restricting military activity in the Indian Ocean, on limiting shipments and sales of conventional weapons, and on antisatellite systems.

Deploying by the end of 1983 its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the USA disrupted talks on nuclear weapons on the European Continent and on strategic arms limitations and reductions.

Now Washington is preparing to declare its renunciation of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting ABM systems.

President Reagan is approaching his fourth year in office without having signed a single agreement reducing the threat of nuclear war. These are facts.

Reagan "the conquerer of the tiny Grenada," will, doubtless, be also stigmatised by historians as the "undoer of the disarmament agreements."

U.S. OPPOSITION TO SPACE ARMS SAID TO BE GROWING

LD102152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[By Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer]

[Text] Moscow, 10 May, (TASS) -- The Reagan administration's course towards active preparations for war in space and Washington's plans to deploy antisatellite armaments in space around the earth are causing serious alarm among the American public. In the United States opposition to the adventurist positions of the White House on the militarization of space is growing and fears are being expressed that the implementation of the military space programs of the Pentagon will lead to an undermining of the foundations of the last operating agreements on the limitation of the arms race.

In the United States scientists, military specialists, and political figures are holding conferences on the possible consequences of the militarization of space. "Authoritative specialists stress that the United States must take immediate action if we want to put an end to the arms race in space," Republican Larry Pressler, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on arms control, stated on Wednesday. "Delay on this issue will turn into a strategic and financial disaster for the United States." The senator called upon the White House to start talks immediately with the Soviet Union on antisatellite systems.

As is known, in 1978 the United States unilaterally broke off Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems. Today Washington's position on an agreement on this issue has become even harder. Hitherto official spokesmen of the present U.S. Administration have been rejecting the Soviet proposal for a ban on antisatellite systems on the pretext that "it is practically impossible to verify observance of a treaty." Now the White House is stating that the United States does not intend to discuss this problem, even if a reliable verification system is worked out.

The implementation of Reagan's plans to create antisatellite systems will sharply destabilize the military and political situation in the world and will intensify the threat of nuclear war.

The plans for the creation of space armaments which have been worked out in Washington are a violation of the spirit and letter of the international agreement on the principles of the activity of states in space and of the treaty limiting antimissile defense systems, which, in particular, bans even putting obstacles in the way of the activity of the other side's surveillance satellites.

As is known the Soviet Union, demonstrating its goodwill and its desire to strengthen peace and international security, has undertaken a pledge of exceptional importance not to be the first to put into space any types of antisatellite weapons -- that is, it has introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launchings so long as other states, including the United States, refrain from putting antisatellite weapons of any type into space.

Refusing to support the Soviet Union's initiative and violating the agreements already concluded on the limitation of military activity in space, the Reagan administration is committing a heinous crime against mankind, the consequences of which can be compared to the creation and use by the United States of nuclear weapons in 1945.

Pentagon strategists should not assume that the USSR will allow them to get into space and, unimpeded, present a threat to socialist countries and the whole of mankind. Washington's insane plans to attain superiority over the Soviet Union, dangerous as they are, are also extremely unrealistic. All U.S. military adventures will be suitably counterbalanced.

DRUZHININ: U.S. PREPARING FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE

LD132206 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; A. Druzhinin report]

[Text] The attention of the U.S. public is now attracted to the dangerous actions of the American military, which used chemical weapons widely in the past and is again making preparations for their use.

[Begin Druzhinin recording] This is Arlington National Cemetery, in a suburb of Washington. [shots of cemetery] The endless rows of identical tombstones over the soldiers' graves remind one of the American aggression in Vietnam. Nine years have passed since the time of the defeat of the United States in the shameful Vietnam war, but its participants continue to perish to this day -- not from bullets and shells, but from cancer, from diseases of the nervous system, and from other diseases caused by poisoning by a dreadful toxin used by the Pentagon in Vietnam, Agent Orange.

In these documentary film clips of the sixties you can see American planes spraying Agent Orange on Vietnamese territory. Using the scorched earth tactic, the United States used in Vietnam some 50 million liters of the lethal chemical poison. Its aim was to destroy everything living, and in Washington there was not the slightest concern as to how many Vietnamese, including completely innocent civilians, fell victim to barbarous chemical warfare.

Careful attempts were made to conceal the crimes of the American military, and only when it transpired that the aggressors themselves had suffered from the treatment of Vietnamese jungles with the Agent Orange toxin, did a scandal break out; 16,000 participants in the war in Vietnam sued the chemical companies manufacturing Agent Orange, demanding damages for the harm done to their health.

Here, at the headquarters of the major American chemical companies -- such as Dow Chemical, Hercules, Uniroyal -- attempts are obviously being made to hush up the affair.

For this purpose, the decisions was made to throw a sop to the victims. The manufacturers of the chemical weaponry expressed the readiness to part with an insignificant part of their profits and pay some money compensation to participants in the aggression in Vietnam. But what position does the government take? What is the Pentagon saying? For it is the ruling circles of the United States that bear full responsibility for the crimes of the American military. Official Washington prefers now to pretend that it does not concern it. Moreover, here in the Pentagon it has been stated that if the United States considers it necessary it will without hesitation use Agent Orange again. [end recording]

STATE DEPARTMENT: PAPANDREOU SPEECH OUTRAGEOUS

LD121814 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 12 May 84

["Home Truths Are Hard To Swallow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Kostylev writes:

Washington is angry. This time the flare-up of anger has been caused by the speech made by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, the founder and leader of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Party, at the opening of the first congress of the party, headed by him, in Athens. In his speech he said that "The Soviet Union's fight for detente is genuine. The USSR cannot be called an imperialist power like the United States. It is a force against imperialism and capitalism".

These words have caused a real shock in Washington. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency has reported that Kathleen Lang, a spokesperson of the Department of State, stated that Andreas Papandreou's speech was "outrageous" and "totally uncalled for".

Really there is something to be angered with: The truth was said. And, as is known, the truth is not favored in Washington. Pathological anti-communism has become the characteristic feature of the Reagan administration's policy, the feature which determines all its thoughts and actions. The words of the Greek prime minister, as is seen, have touched the most sensitive spot. The USSR was not described, as U.S. politicians would like it to be, as "the focus of evil". The anti-communist blinders prevent Washington from seeing the developments in the true, real light. Therefore it puts facts upside down.

Meanwhile it is seen by every unprejudiced person that the USA and its closest NATO allies are the initiators of the arms race. It was precisely the United States which began each new spiral of the arms race while the Soviet Union had to take reply measures. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the USSR in the post-war years has put forward more than 130 proposals in the field of disarmament whereas Washington rejected an overwhelming majority of them.

This is precisely how matters stand with the struggle for relaxation of international tension. The U.S. Administration assures that its efforts to ensure peace on earth are ostensibly sincere. But, as practice shows, Washington continues to count on big-stick policy in the solution of world problems by using all means, right up to dirty insinuations and labelling of those who dared tell them the truth to their face.

HART, REAGAN ELECTION PROSPECTS COMPARED

PM141138 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 12 Apr 84 p 7

[S. Ivanko "Travel Notes": "The United States, March-April 84"]

[Excerpts] Washington-Moscow -- We flew into Washington on a cold March evening. A mixture of rain and snow was falling. The damp chilled you to the marrow, and the evening slush had a depressing effect. The next morning brought no change: rain, snow, and an icy wind. But the program for our stay, agreed in advance with the U.S. authorities, demanded action -- visits, meetings, conversations.

We -- G. Gerasimov, chief editor of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, and the author of these lines -- went to the United States at the invitation of the Cable News Network television company to make public appearances. The theme was Soviet-American relations at the present stage and the Soviet viewpoint of the prospects for their development, as well as a wide range of international problems. Moreover, some publishers wanted to discuss problems relating to cooperation with APN, the agency we were representing.

The topic that dominated all the conversations was the election itself, the presidential election. Or rather not the election itself, but who was going to be the Democratic Party's presidential candidate. No one seemed to doubt the outcome of the election: The incumbent President would win. Yet deep down many people had a nagging doubt: But what if? What if the Democrats put forward a candidate who not only could stand up to Reagan but beat him?

Especially as American political life in those March days was providing fresh grounds for such deliberations. The point is that, to the surprise of many political observers, Gary Hart, a senator from Colorado, had won the primaries in Massachusetts, Florida, and New Hampshire, leaving experienced politician and former Vice President Walter Mondale behind. Everyone started talking about the "Hart phenomenon." And although the phenomenon has lost some of its luster since then -- following Hart's defeats in the States of New York and Wisconsin -- he merits serious consideration since he is a reflection of the deep-lying processes in U.S. political life today.

What is the Hart phenomenon? There have been different answers to this question from different people, but they all agree on one thing: Hart reflects the desire of many voters for changes, their wish to halt the country's drift to the right. Hart has the backing of an ample number of young intellectuals for whom the aura of John Kennedy has not yet faded.

The magazine NEWSWEEK described Hart's position as follows: He is "consistently endeavoring to find an alternative to the Democrats' traditional liberalism and to Reagan's neoconservatism. Many of the ideas he supports are not his, they are not, strictly speaking, new at all. But, put together, they at least indicate an intention to find new answers to the country's problems."

Assessing the results of the New York primary, in which Hart lost to Mondale, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "Some political experts maintain that the economic hard times and financial problems are blunting the voters' interest in 'new ideas' for the future -- Senator Hart's theme -- and are creating a more favorable situation for Mondale, whose adherence to the Democratic Party's traditional aid policy is better known."

How wide the movement is in support of Hart is hard to say at the moment; it will depend on many unpredictable factors. But everyone we spoke to was convinced that only Hart can stop Reagan. But will he be able to beat Mondale -- that is the question.

Mondale has the traditional conservative, silent Democratic majority behind him. And the next few months will show whether Hart can pull it over to his side.

As for President Reagan's chances of reelection, all our interlocutors felt they were very high.

"We have a real paradox here," an experienced New York political observer explained to us. "President Reagan is not supported by a single influential public organization. The labor unions are against him. This is understandable: He has never been sympathetic toward the union movement. Women's organizations do not support him, and black Americans' associations are also against Reagan. Youth groups, peace supporters' organizations, and fighters against racial discrimination -- in short, everyone is against the President."

Of course, emotions, feelings, instinct are all important factors, but wouldn't it be better if the American voters stopped to think what the first Reagan Presidency had meant for them and what a second held in store? Especially as some of the results of Reagan's 3-year tenure are there for all to see. But let me cite a San Francisco journalist:

"A brief summary of Reagan's Presidency would make it clear that the rich in the United States have become even richer and the poor even poorer. Those in work -- and they are the vast majority, of course -- are pretty well paid. How stable their pay is is another matter."

As we can see, the cyclical nature of capitalism's economic development -- wherein a recession, if it does not result in collapse, is replaced by a recovery -- is working in Reagan's favor. A recovery is now underway in the United States.

International problems are quite another matter. One businessman -- one who knows that the "empire of evil" is not at all where Reagan says it is -- made it plain to us that all the President's peace-loving rhetoric is dictated solely by election considerations.

The Reagan administration's latest moves show that the peace-loving rhetoric is mere rhetoric and that specific steps are being taken in exactly the opposite direction -- disruption of the existing military parity with the Soviet Union; it is banking on military force, on the attainment of military superiority, on the imposition of its own ways on other peoples.

...We left New York for Montreal to connect with an aircraft flying to Moscow. We were leaving behind a vast and powerful country on whose policy the climate of international relations largely depends. Reflecting on all we had seen and heard during our trip, we were still optimistic that ultimately the U.S. leadership would display realism and a responsible approach to relations with the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA REPORTS PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

PM141526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent report: "Election Skirmishes"]

[Text] Washington, 9 May -- The dispute over who is to be the Democratic Party candidate for the U.S. Presidency will continue at least until early June, when the last primaries will take place -- that is the conclusion reached by political observers after yesterday's primary elections in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, and North Carolina.

On the eve of this vote they were suggesting that a victory in those states for former Vice U.S. President W. Mondale, who had enlisted a considerably higher number of delegates' votes, would finally put the other contender -- G. Hart, senator from Colorado -- out of the "game." But yesterday Hart "won a respite" by winning in Ohio and Indiana, while Mondale prevailed in Maryland and North Carolina. The black leader J. Jackson, the third Democratic contender, came third in three of the states, but second in Maryland.

As the course of the primary elections shows, Americans are seriously worried by the danger contained in the aggressive foreign policy course of the extreme right-wing Republican administration, and are concerned at the state of affairs in the country -- the high level of unemployment and cuts in social programs. But it is hard for them to decide which of the Democratic contenders to vote for, because both Mondale and Hart, while criticizing many aspects of Reagan's foreign policy course and domestic policy, are not offering clear-cut programs of their own.

MONDALE CRITICISM OF REAGAN POLICY NOTED

LD112142 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington May 11 TASS -- From what we observe over the past three years and from what we heard last Wednesday, only this conclusion may be drawn: Reagan's pernicious policy in Central America is leading us to war, said former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale commenting on Reagan's recent televised speech. If you listen to Reagan and read some of the administration's documents that have been made public, its course will become clear: Should all the other means fail to bring the desired effect, the administration is prepared to commit U.S. combat troops in the region.

Addressing Thursday a conference of the U.S. society of newspaper editors, Mondale stressed that instead of engaging in talks, Reagan has opted for a confrontation. He totally ignores the centuries of poverty and exploitation in the region. The President fancies seeing Cuban soldiers but does not see the Salvadorean "death squads". Having already funnelled over a billion dollars in aid to its allies, staging large-scale war games, and waging a secret war against Nicaragua, the administration, the former vice-president said, has only brought about a situation in which we are now farther than ever from achieving peace and security in the region. Demanding the immediate adoption of steps to ease the tensions in Central America, to end financing and arming the Somoza gangs and other secret activities against Nicaragua, Walter Mondale said he thought that another four years of Reagan's Presidency would mean the development of a much more dangerous situation in Central America, in the Middle East, in the sphere of Soviet-American relations, as well as an escalation of the arms race.

CHINA'S NPC SESSION OPENING, AGENDA NOTED

LD141816 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 14 TASS -- The second session of China's Sixth National People's Congress is about to open in Beijing. The preparatory meeting today elected the Presidium of the session, numbering 163, and its general secretary, and also approved the agenda of the session.

Deputies will hear a report by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, on the activities of the government, a report by Song Ping, member of the State Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, on the country's economic and social development plan for 1984, and a report by Wang Bingqian, member of the State Council and finance minister, on the execution of the budget for 1983 and on the draft budget for 1984, and pass appropriate resolutions. The agenda also includes debates on and adoption of laws on regional autonomy and on conscription.

PAKISTAN NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF VISITING PRC

PM161439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 84 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" TASS report under the rubric "Military News From Abroad: Visits"]

[Text] Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, Pakistan's Navy chief of staff, is on an official visit in China. According to reports from the APP news agency, he will familiarize himself with the coastal defense system, visit naval ships, and talk with representatives of the PRC Navy command.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW LITERARY SOIREE

OW160620 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The USSR Union of Writers, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society jointly held a soiree commemorating the 900th anniversary of the birth of Li Qingzhao, outstanding Chinese poetess of the Middle Ages, at the Hall of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies in Moscow 15 May. Present at the soiree were Soviet translators of Chinese poems, Soviet sinologists, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives of the Moscow public, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR led by Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzhen. Feddrenko, Soviet sinologist, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers and member of the board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, gave the opening speech. Basmanov, Soviet sinologist, noted translator of Chinese poety who is particularly noted for his translations of Li Qingzhao's works, gave a report on her works. A feature film on Li Qingzhao was shown to the participants at the soiree.

U.S., SOVIET STANDS ON TAIWAN ISSUE STRESSED

OW151131 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1130 GMT 12 May 84

[Dulov commentary]

[Text] The crux of the Taiwan issue, which President Reagan discussed with Chinese leaders in Beijing, lies in the fact that the island of Taiwan has deliberately been separated from the Chinese mainland for many years, and that the issue of its return to China has never been resolved. Who is responsible for this?

I believe that the sole cause is the United States, which blocked China's reunification by sending troops to Taiwan in 1950 and still views the Taipei authorities a sovereign government. The United States still strongly backs the Taipei authorities by providing them with arms, financial and economic assistance, and favorable trade treatment. In fact, the United States has protected Taiwan as if it were a part of U.S. territory.

The Chinese have always maintained that the Taiwan issue is a key issue in Sino-U.S. relations. The fact that the United States has tried to obstruct China's reunification by means of Taiwan's return to the Chinese mainland seriously violates China's sovereignty and crudely interferes in China's internal affairs.

During President Reagan's visit to China, he did his utmost to downgrade the significance of this issue, and was successful in certain respects. According to a U.S. spokesman, Reagan did not spend much time discussing this issue during his meeting with Premier Zhao Ziyang. A U.S. presidential aide said Reagan did not devote much attention to the issue either during his meeting with Deng Xiaoping. The United States refused to help promote any Taiwan-mainland contacts, such as postal ties, exchanges of visits between separated families, or trade and fishery contacts. Reagan did not make any concessions on the issue of the huge arms sales to Taiwan. In his televised speech in Beijing, the U.S. President emphasized that the United States would not be making new friends on the Chinese mainland by turning its back on its old friends in Taiwan.

According to a Reagan aide [name indistinct], although Reagan was firm and uncompromising during discussions of the Taiwan issue in Beijing, the atmosphere during the discussions was much better than at any other time in the past. Is it not true that although in his statements Reagan seems to recognize just one China headquartered in Beijing, Taipei's representatives in Washington actually enjoy all the privileges that only embassies and representative organs of sovereign states are entitled to? Is it not true that U.S. customs still considers Taiwan an independent state? The United States has stubbornly refused to have Taipei's representatives in the Asian Development Bank replaced by representatives of the People's Republic of China, although according to the bank's charter, only a sovereign state can be a member of that bank. So, when the U.S. leader hypocritically spoke about friendship in Beijing, it was apparent that he was trying to cover up the U.S. authorities' attempts to continue humiliating China.

We Soviets sympathize with the Chinese people's indignation over U.S. President Reagan's double-dealings. On the Taiwan issue, the USSR, unlike the United States, has always demonstrated its friendship toward the Chinese people. Regardless of the situation in Soviet-Chinese relations, Soviet representatives have always stood for the Chinese people's legitimate representation in the United Nations and in other international organizations and opposed U.S. attempts to create two Chinas. Furthermore, we have never maintained any ties with the Taipei authorities. The USSR is a true and sincere friend of the Chinese people, while the United States is a crafty, deadly enemy of the Chinese people.

WEINBERGER TRIPS TO SEOUL, TOKYO DISCUSSED

'Generous Handouts' for Seoul

PM151306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by S. Tikhomirov under the rubric "Following a Telegram": "Generous Handouts" -- first paragraph is REUTER report]

[Text] Seoul, 10 May, REUTER -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's visit to South Korea has ended. He took part in the annual session of the U.S.-South Korean Consultative Council on Security Questions.

During the consultations there was a discussion of "problems of consolidating regional defense" coordinating military cooperation between the two countries, and increasing U.S. aid to the Seoul regime. The South Korean side asked the United States for additional combat equipment. In exchange, the regime expressed its readiness to extend the privileges of the 40,000-strong Pentagon corps occupying the south of the Korean peninsula.

To judge by news agency reports, the Pentagon chief did not require much asking. Having confirmed the U.S. commitment to continue holding its "nuclear umbrella" over South Korea, Weinberger promised Seoul new consignments of tanks, combat helicopters, and artillery.

When it comes to the "stability" of the regime to which Washington assigns the role of some kind of guardian of U.S. "vitally important interests" in the Asian and Pacific region, the Pentagon is not niggardly. The annual dollar relief Seoul receives from across the ocean runs to a nine-figure sum. In fiscal 1984 alone, $230 million will be transferred from the United States for the regime's military needs.

John Foster Dulles once compared the Korean peninsula to a "dagger" that can be used to cut off any Asian tidbit. Seizing hold of this dagger, U.S. imperialism would like to dictate its will to the peoples of the region even now and threaten its stability and security.

Tokyo Military Plans Approved

PM151445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "The Pentagon's Geometry"]

[Text] Tokyo, 13 May -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's visit to Japan lasted just 24 hours. In that time he met Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, Foreign Minister S. Abe, and Defense Agency chief Y. Kurihara. The talks, the press notes, primarily concerned the situation in Asia. Bilateral military ties and the role and place of Japan and South Korea in U.S. world strategy were also discussed. All the questions were examined in the light of the "sharp increase in the Soviet military threat." It is reported in particular that Weinberger highly rated the recently approved new Japanese military program for 1986-1990, whose main emphasis is on raising the Japanese armed forces' combat capability to a level allowing them to wage a "protracted war."

According to YOMIURI newspaper, the Pentagon chief stated during the Tokyo talks that the main thing now is not so much to build up the military efforts of the various countries linked with the United States by military alliances, but to unite those efforts on a global scale and ensure more active participation by the allies in the Pentagon's world strategy. In this connection, he stressed the need for coordinated action between NATO and the military-political axis uniting Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. Weinberger also expressed the desire to turn the axis into a quadrangle whose fourth side would be Beijing.

This shows that Weinberger's visit to Seoul and Tokyo was aimed at establishing the foundations of a new military-political structure in the Far East, which is to be a strong point for carrying out a strategy of confrontation with the USSR and for suppressing the anti-imperialist movement of Asian peoples.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN U.S. NUCLEAR PLANS MOUNTING

PM151125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "Japan -- 1984": "When the Generals Dig In..."]

[Text] Behind the concrete walls surrounding a group of low barrack-type buildings where the Japan Defense Agency is located, there is unusual activity: The construction of a new block designed to serve as central command point for the country's armed forces has been completed.

This edifice in a central district of Tokyo is in no way remarkable from the outside: Only two stories rise above ground level. But without stretching a point, the central command post can be likened, to an iceberg: The greater part of the headquarters is situated in three floors hidden deep below ground in case of an "emergency."

What kind of "emergency" is meant? Until quite recently, they preferred not to decode that term. But times are changing. Today the authorities are beginning to openly speak of preparing the country for participation in a war, and the possibility of being involved in a thermonuclear conflict is not excluded.

For instance, the section on "measures applying to weapons of a special type" in field regulations drawn up by the Japanese Defense Agency points directly to the need to "detect the launching points of such weapons and destroy them." Answering a Diet question on the reasons for instructions of this type, Prime Minister Y. Nakasone explained: "The destruction of the roots (that is, 'enemy' bases where nuclear weapons are sited -- Y.B.) is necessary in implementing the right to self-defense."

This is not a new justification. The way Japan "defended itself" for decades until 2 September 1945 is sufficiently well known to take the references to "strengthening self-defense" at face value. Therefore, it is necessary to more carefully study the facts that are pushing Tokyo into increasingly frequently and obsessively brandishing the bugaboo of the "external threat."

Practically the main "argument" put forth by Japanese authorities is the claim that the greatest danger to Japan comes from SS-20 missiles stationed in eastern regions of the USSR. Here, however, Tokyo is vigorously encouraging selective loss of memory. They "forget" that Washington long ago turned the Japanese islands themselves, South Korea, and the Pacific Ocean into a bridgehead for first-strike weapons targeted on the USSR.

They "forget" about the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Soviet side's initiatives at the Geneva talks with the United States.

The successful completion of talks on nuclear weapons in Europe could undoubtedly have benefited the military situation in the Far East and Pacific zone as well and created prerequisites for a substantial reduction in the thermonuclear danger to peoples of the Asian and Pacific region.

As is known, the potential opened up in Geneva was not realized. Washington torpedoed it by starting to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe. However, the responsibility for wrecking the Geneva talks does not rest solely with the White House. It is shared by its NATO allies, which make their territory available as launchpads for Pershing and cruise missiles. It is also shared by Tokyo, which at last year's conference of Western leaders in Williamsburg expressed its complete support for the White House's plans. Does this increase the threat to peace and the peoples' security? Without a doubt. Does it enhance the danger to Japan's own peaceful future? Of course. Accusing the Soviet Union is shifting the blame to the innocent.

For instance H. Okazaki, chief of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Research and Planning Department, stated at a parliamentary commission recently: "If an American-Soviet war breaks out, then regardless of Japan's intentions and policy, it will become involved by virtue of the strategic situation." Therefore, Japan is doomed. Doomed supposedly by "the Soviets' insidious aspirations." However, the truth is that such "deductions" do not contain a shred of sincerity or logic.

The USSR's policy is based on principles which could, if they become obligatory norms for the other nuclear powers, reliably ensure mankind's safety from the thermonuclear threat. The code of conduct submitted to state and political leaders of the nuclear powers for discussion by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech to Soviet voters 2 March 1984 does not contain a single norm that would not meet the peoples interests or would entail any unilateral advantages for the USSR.

How does the West respond to these initiatives, particularly on the Far Eastern and Pacific flank of our planet? Here is just one "response." It is clear from statements by official Washington spokesmen that from June of this year, the United States will embark on the extensive deployment of Tomahawk sea-based cruise missiles equipped with nuclear warheads.

According to the American private research association headed by former CIA Deputy Director Scoville, over a 10-year period, some 80 ships in the U.S. Pacific Fleet will be equipped with Tomahawks with nuclear warheads, and more than 2,000 nuclear charges wil be stored on these ships for the Tomahawks.

The concentration of nuclear weapons in the Far East-Pacific zone as a result of Washington's efforts has already reached a highly dangerous level. Therefore, the addition of Tomahawks with nuclear warheads to the arsenals cannot fail to lead to extremely serious consequences for the military-strategic situation in the region and throughout the world. And Japan is directly implicated in the growth of the thermonuclear danger because American bases on the Japanese islands are an irreplaceable component in Washington's global nuclear strategy.

However, not only Tomahawks are envisaged. Beggs, director of the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), who visited Japan recently, warned Premier Y. Nakasone that at the forthcoming London meeting of Western leaders Reagan will demand participation in the creation of a "space base" -- one of the main components of the "Star Wars strategy" popular with the White House.

Y. Nakasone replied that Japan's participation in this project will be possible "if the base is used for peaceful purposes."

The "if" stipulation was rather late. Even before Beggs went to Japan, local newspapers reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger had already established contact between the U.S. Air Force and Navy on the one hand and NASA on the other and demanded that the military department's interests be taken into account during the planning of the "space base." So it is a question of involving Japan in Washington's plans to militarize space with all the consequences that could ensue.

However, it would be unfair to represent Japan as a kind of unwilling victim of White House intrigues. With the Y. Nakasone cabinet's arrival in power, Japan's involvement in the arms race has taken on an openly "autonomous" hue, which is heightened by China's encouraging silence about Japan's militarization (particularly demonstrated in the course of U.S. President R. Reagan's recent talks in Beijing).

It is not only a matter of another substantial -- 6.5 percent -- increase in the country's military budget. It is perhaps a more complex matter -- the adoption by many influential Japanese figures of the way of thinking and the approach to modern life which until recently was the monopoly of the Reagan administration. Hence, too, the commencement of production of all kinds of "novelties" which in the near future are supposed to guarantee Japan the title of "great military power" that some people in Tokyo desire.

At the end of February, the government commission on space research made changes in the existing policy program for space exploration: As a result of the changes, in the early nineties Japan is to become a "great space power" capable, in particular, of launching satellites into orbit weighing up to 2 tons (interpreting this target, the newspaper ASAHI explains: "For Japan's neighboring states, the creation of the N-2 rocket will mean that our country is a potential possessor of ballistic missiles").

While people in the United States are scratching their heads over the design of the "invisible" bomber, in Japan they are preparing to adopt some 200 "invisible" assault aircraft with a range of 1,500 km by 1992. Moreover, they will be capable of changing their flight direction without altering the position of the fuselage. Last year, the military department concluded an experimental contract with Mitsubishi Jukogyo for torpedoes "invisible" to radar. From 1986, the first cruise missiles of Japan's own manufacture are to begin joining the armory: It is proposed to deploy about 400 of them, all on Hokkaido, from where, it is reported, "they will be able to reach the southern tip of Sakhalin or Kunashiri Island (one of the Kuril range of islands -- Yu.B.)..."

From the view of the third underground floor of the central command, these plans may look impressive, but by no means all Japanese experience rapture or even indifference at the mirage of becoming a "great military power." A recent poll conducted by the newspaper YOMIURI shows that fewer than 10 percent of those polled favor building up the country's military potential. The newspaper concludes: "The Japanese people have an extremely negative attitude toward a further arms buildup."

Some people, frightened by Japan's hasty transformation into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," prefer to follow the generals' example and are beginning to dig themselves in underground (in Kyoto, Okura, the high priest of the Buddhist "Temple of the Golden Ox," has built a nuclear shelter for 200 people, rejecting the reproaches of those of his faith who accuse him of being sidetracked from his duties of saving his parishioners' souls by asserting: "I am well aware that war is a tragedy and that the past must not be repeated, but since there are as yet no guarantees against the outbreak of nuclear war, atomic shelters are necessary").

Others (the clear majority) are resorting to more effective methods --demanding that the government renounce the arms race and protect Japan against invasion by the nuclear Tomahawks. These hundreds of thousands, these millions of Japanese do not want to live in underground shelters even if they are equipped with the last word in "antinuclear technology," or to be on the lists of hostages to modern militarism. What they want is to live.

JAPAN REVIVING PREWAR 'CHAUVINIST' IDEOLOGY

PM150935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[International observer A. Golts commentary under the rubric "The Testimony of History: Documents, Facts, Comments": "Sinister Similarity" -- first four capitalized paragraphs printed in boldface]

[Text] **"LARGE-SCALE MANEUVERS OF AIR AND NAVAL FORCES FROM THE YOKOSUKA BASE ARE BEING HELD IN THE SEA REGION OFF THE ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO. THE SUBJECT OF THE MANEUVERS IS 'DEFENSE AGAINST ENEMY FORCES ATTACKING ON THE NORTHERN WATERS.'**

"ACCORDING TO NAVY MINISTER OSUMI, 'JAPAN DEEMS IT NECESSARY TO OVERCOME DISADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS...AND REHEARSE DEFENSE MEASURES ON WHICH IT MAY HAVE TO RELY....'

"JAPANESE MILITARY SPOKESMEN ARE CALLING FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF 'THE JAPANESE SPIRIT' SO AS TO 'IMPRESS ON THE MASSES THE INEVITABILITY OF A LARGE-SCALE WAR, FOR WHICH THE JAPANESE IMPERIALISTS ARE PREPARING AT FEVERISH SPEED.'"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, MAY 1934.

Fifty years have passed since our newspaper published these reports. You don't need to be a specialist in international affairs to see how similar they are to the news coming out of Japan today. Just as we did half a century ago, we are again hearing speeches from Tokyo about a "military threat" supposedly "rising in the north" and demands to eliminate all obstacles that supposedly prevent the growth of the country's military might accompanied by calls for the rebirth of the "Japanese spirit."

The country's ruling circles are trying to galvanize the Japanese military's chauvinist ideology of the thirties and forties, which incessantly claimed some kind of superiority of the Japanese nation" and a "great historical mission" allegedly assigned to Japan. They are attempting to make the country's young people honor as heroes those who besmirched themselves by the gravest of crimes against humanity. The country's supreme leaders pay official visits to the Yasunkuni shrine, where ritual tablets bearing the names of war criminals convicted by the international tribunal are kept. Attempts are made to whitewash them in many books and movies, and even in school textbooks.

But matters are going beyond the rebirth of militarist ideology. The military machine is furiously gathering speed under Washington's patronage. Already the Japanese army, styled "Self-Defense Forces" merely for camouflage purposes, ranks fifth or sixth in the capitalist world in terms of its overall combat characteristics. According to foreign press reports, Japan's ground forces numerically equal that category of Britain's Armed Forces. Japan ranks sixth among other U.S. allies in air force numerical strength and fifth in submarine numbers. The growth rate of that country's military expenditure is double that of the U.S. NATO allies.

Nevertheless, the Japanese generals have no intention of resting content with this. A few days ago, the cabinet approved the "basic propositions" of a new 5-year program for building up the armed forces in 1986-1990. According to this program, the Japanese military will receive hundreds of new aircraft and dozens of naval ships.

The creation of a military machine that would be the envy of past militarists pursues far-reaching goals: the establishment of Japanese military control over a large area within a 1,000-mile radius of the Japanese archipelago and the country's transformation into some kind of "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The ultimate task, just as it was decades ago, is to turn Japan into a major military power capable of imposing its will by force on the countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

Japan's militarist circles are obstinately trying to revise a number of articles in the country's Constitution, claiming that they allegedly restrict the country's "defense" potential. Current Prime Minister Y. Nakasone once composed a militarist anthem with the "expressive" title "Constitutional Revision." It contains the following words: "Let us make it our slogan never to lag behind in the nuclear age." And they are trying not to lag. Japanese reaction dreams of owning nuclear weapons. The "Self-Defense Forces" are already preparing to conduct military operations on the territory of other states under nuclear war conditions.

According to Japanese press reports, the National Defense Agency has already drafted emergency laws vesting virtually unlimited powers in the militarists. "The 'emergency laws' are an attempt to return Japan to the times of military domination in the years of World War II," the newspaper AKAHATA noted with alarm.

Yes, it is no accident at all that the 50-year old news is so similar to today's. It reflects the very same dangerous process of the upsurge of militarism. The very same militarism that half a century ago tried to literally swallow the entire continent of Asia. The very same that drowned China, Korea, and the countries of Southeast Asia in blood. The very same that condemned its own people to grim suffering.

Nevertheless, those who overlook the lessons of history and are again preparing Japan for military adventures should remember what their predecessors encountered along this road: Lake Khasan, the Halhaiin Gol, the crushing of the Kwantung Army, and the unconditional surrender in 1945.

OKINAWA MARCHERS KNOCK U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

LD151001 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 15 TASS -- The Okinawa residents today marked the 12th anniversary of the formal return to Japan of administrative rights to the island with meetings demanding dismantling of American bases. Three columns of the traditional peace march today entered Naha, the administrative centre of Okinawa which still remains the Pentagon's province in the Far East. Participating in the traditional peace march were envoys of all prefectures of the country, left parties and trade unions, mass anti-war organizations.

Together with local residents the participants in the march held a manifestation of protest in the city's central park chanting: "No to nuclear Tomahawk missiles", "Americans, go home", "Bring peace back to Okinawa". The participants in the manifestation unanimously adopted an appeal demanding full and unconditional withdrawal from the island of all U.S. military structures, which now hold a fifth of its territory.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISITING INDIA, PAKISTAN

'Serious Differences' With India

LD152014 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valdimir Baydashin reports:

U.S. Vice President Bush, making a tour of a number of Asian countries, has ended his official visit to India and flown today to Pakistan.

The Indian-U.S. talks in New Delhi, the local press points out, have confirmed serious differences between the two countries on major international issues. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the newspaper STATESMAN says, stressed the urgent need for overcoming the crisis in Europe which subverts the process of East-West detente. Touching upon the situation in the region, she said that India wanted peace, cooperation and stability in relations between all countries. The Indian prime minister, the INDIAN EXPRESS says, voiced grave worry over the U.S. supplies of modern weapons to Pakistan, which subverts the situation in the subcontinent and spurs on the arms race in the region.

It follows from press reports that the Indian side declined the attempts of the U.S. vice president to involve it in an anti-Soviet discussion. The hosts were amazed by the undiplomatic conduct of George Bush at the official banquet in his honour, which he tried to use for attacks on the Soviet Union, the PATRIOT says. According to a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, U.S. officials were told that India's relations with the Soviet Union were characterised by firm economic and trade contacts and close friendship and cooperation, which is an important factor in international relations. The U.S. vice president, Indian observers point out, highly appreciated Reagan's recent visit to Beijing, noting its great role in strengthening U.S.-Chinese friendship. Indira Gandhi said that India for its part was making every effort to normalise her relations with China. However, she stressed, China is still occupying a large part of Indian territory. The Indian side voiced concern over the continued protectionist policy of the United States vis-a-vis the developing countries, including India, which hampers the development of normal relations in trade. It called upon the United States to contribute towards the establishment of a new international economic order, and also towards the convocation of an international conference on monetary and financial matters to change the structure of international financial institutions. However, as George Bush said at his press conference in New Delhi, the United States is not "enthusiastic" about any reforms in the economic, monetary and financial fields. In this way he reiterated Washington's stubborn unwillingness to respect the view of the nonaligned countries, which called at their seventh summit in New Delhi in March last year for the establishment of a new international economic order.

More U.S.-Pakistan Cooperation

LD151945 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Islamabad May 15 TASS -- U.S. Vice President Bush arrived here on a three-day visit. He said in a statement for the press at Islamabad airport that it was necessary to extend U.S.-Pakistani cooperation on security matters and economic and social development in the interests of both countries. Kabul May 15 TASS -- BAKHTAR news agency reports that in the course of his visit to Pakistan U.S. Vice President Bush will discuss the speeding up of arms supplies for Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs based in Pakistani territory. In this way, the news agency says, the United States is energetically supporting anti-Afghan activity conducted from Pakistani territory. Bush also intends to discuss the further escalation of U.S. military presence in Pakistan, in aprticular, the construction of a U.S. Air Force base in Baluchistan.

NHAN DAN CITED ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

PM151233 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Intensification of Hostile Actions"]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 May -- The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN writes: The Chinese authorities are continuing to commit armed provocations against the SRV and are carrying out hostile actions with regard to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The provocations on the border with the SRV -- the most serious armed actions on China's part since the aggression of February 1979 -- have provoked resolute condemnation from all the world's progressive public. It should be pointed out that the intensification of such actions has occurred at a time when the PRC has received the U.S. President -- a representative of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

In an attempt to evade responsibility for its actions, the article states, Beijing is disseminating slanderous reports alleging that Vietnam is "committing aggression against China." However, this lie can deceive no one. Everyone knows that Vietnam threatens no one and that its policy is aimed at ensuring security not only in Asia, but throughout the world. The source of tension in Southeast Asia is Beijing's policy aimed at strengthening collusion with U.S. imperialism and intensifying confrontation between the Indochina countries and ASEAN, NHAN DAN points out.

Vientiane, 14 May -- The Lao newspaper PASASON emphasizes in a commentary that the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of Beijing. Despite protests from the international public, the newspaper writes, the Chinese side is continuing hostile actions against Vietnam. The armed provocations against the SRV are aimed at preventing development of the revolutionary process in the three Indochina countries.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ASEAN 'FABRICATIONS'

PM151059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "SRV Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Hanoi, 11 May -- The SRV Foreign Ministry has issued a denial regarding the anti-Vietnamese fabrications tolerated at the recent ASEAN countries foreign ministers' conference. In recent years, the statement issued here by an SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman says, the U.S. imperialists, in conjunction with China and other forces of international reaction, have been trying to use the Pol Pot remnants to resist the Kampuchean people's resurgence and to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In aiding the people and army of Kampuchea to defend their motherland, the Vietnamese volunteers invariably respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Thai side's allegations about the Kampuchean-Thai border situation are totally unfounded and are not believed in the ASEAN countries themselves. The SRV's position, the document says, has been clearly defined: The Vietnamese volunteers will be withdrawn completely from Kampuchea once the threat to the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity has been eliminated and its security has been guaranteed.

The SRV welcomes the ASEAN countries' desire to continue dialogue. For its part, Vietnam confirms its readiness to resolve questions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia through dialogue on the basis of an examination of the proposals of all interested sides, the statement emphasizes.

CHEA SOTH HITS KHMER, PRC ATTACKS ON PRK, SRV

PM160900 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stepping Up Subversive Actions']

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 May -- American imperialists and forces of international reaction have not abandoned their attempts to halt the PRK's onward development and to return to power their puppets entrenched on Thai territory, Chea Soth, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers,and minister of planning, has declared.

Speaking in Prey Veng Province in the east of the country, he pointed out that the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionary groupings of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" have recently stepped up their subversive actions against the PRK and seek to coordinate them with the armed actions of Chinese authorities on the SRV border. In this way, our enemies are trying to organize a large-scale offensive against the Indochina countries that are building a new life on their land. The attacks of imperialists and reactionaries of every stripe are being countered by the unbreakable alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos and by the combat might of the armed forces firmly guarding sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the citizens' peaceful life.

LAO HEAD SCORES IMPERIALIST, HEGEMONIST FORCES

PM151550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Erect a Barrier"]

[Text] Vientiane, 12 May -- The present extremely dangerous exacerbation of the international situation has been caused by the adventurist actions of imperialist and hegemonist forces, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, declared in an address to a meeting of the party aktiv of Luang Namtha Province.

Inperialism and hegemonism are trying to exacerbate tension in Southeast Asia, which has repeatedly been an arena of conflicts in recent decades, to undermine the unity and combat alliance of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and to wreck the trend toward a dialogue between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN states, which has become apparent in the region. Lao Communists and the entire Lao people, the speaker emphasized fully support the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at preventing a new war.

LAO OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. CW CONSEQUENCES TRAGIC

LD151527 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Vientiane May 15 TASS -- Consequences of the use of chemical weapons by the United States during its aggression in Indochina still make themselves felt in Laos, Souli Nanthavong, chairman of the Laotian State Committee for Science and Engineering, has declared here.

The American aggressors dealt their major chemical strikes at the Laotian Provinces of Hou Phan and Sien Quang, and along a 700-kilometre-long strip of land along the Laotian-Vietnamese border, he pointed out. The use of chemical weapons in Laos seriously undermined the ecological balance. In some parts of the country, up to a third of all farmland was destroyed, water and soil were poisoned. Live-stock, wild animals and birds still die in these places, he said. The United States' chemical warfare had had really tragic consequences for human health. Thousands of Laotians continue to die from chemicals-induced diseases. One out of ten inhabitants of the regions contaminated with toxic agents is suffering from cancer. Instances of hereditary disruptions due to changes in the genetic apparatus are numerous. The cause is the presence in chemicals of Dioxin, a compound aptly described by researchers in many countries as a "delayed-action mine."

The Laotian people strongly denounce American imperialism's plans to build up the production of ever more terrible types of chemical weapons. "On behalf of war victims, thousands upon thousands of those who died, we demand that chemical weapons be outlawed," Souli Nanthavong stressed.

'JUSTIFIED ALARM' OVER U.S.-ANZUS EXERCISES

PM151458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Volodin article under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Maneuvers After Maneuvers"]

[Text] Joint exercises by Australian and U.S. special forces on Australia's northeastern seaboard ended quite recently. But the last salvoes had barely been fired and the Pacific breeze had barely started to disperse the gunsmoke when the air in the north of the fifth continent was again shaken by shell bursts and the roar of aircraft engines. Large-scale maneuvers by the ANZUS military bloc, which comprises the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, began in the port of Darwin region. It is not the first time that the bloc partners have held joint exercises. Hewever, the current militarist games are arousing justified alarm. Their main aim is undoubtedly to create a growing threat to the Soviet Union. At the same time, according to the Pentagon-formulated directive on development of the U.S. Armed Forces, it is planned to "shift the emphasis in planning and in the use of the Armed Forces to Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean." In other words, U.S. troops billeted in the Pacific Ocean are to give operational support to the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" which is directed against the Near East.

Reports have repeatedly appeared in the Western press that Washington has taken upon itself the "mission of defending friendly Persian Gulf states." However, despite the talk about the "defense" of regimes friendly to the White House, the real motive behind the U.S. actions lies in the intention to assert its own presence in this not only oil-rich, but also strategically important region. According to India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper, the Pentagon has concentrated near the Persian Gulf around 30 warships, including the aircraft carrier Midway.

The White House is striving to involve its NATO and ANZUS bloc partners in its military preparations in the Near East region. Thus, this February British warships were sent to the Persian Gulf region after consultations between Washington and London. The Canberra government recently approved a program to step up Australia's military presence in the Indian Ocean. Within the framework of this program, a staging base for U.S. warplanes has been set up on the Cocos Islands, which form part of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The CANBERRA TIMES newspaper, featuring a photograph of this enormous airfield, wrote that its runway can handle the very biggest warplanes. Are not these the B-52's flying the Guam-Persian route?

DELEGATION LEADER DESCRIBES NEW ZEALAND VISIT

PM150846 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with L.K. Shepetis, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, by own correspondent I. Kasyukov: "To Mutual Advantage" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] It is 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and New Zealand. In connection with this important event the New Zealand-USSR Society invited a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. The delegation's leader L.K. Shepetis, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, said in conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent I. Kasyukov:

"It is not the first time that I have been on trips abroad and met representatives of various sections of the population. Each time I have observed people showing increased interest in our country and sincere and good wishes toward its emissaries. An atmosphere of hospitality, friendliness, and genuine attentiveness to the life of the land of soviets and its people surrounded our delegation during its stay in New Zealand. The fact that the 40th jubilee of the establishment of diplomatic relations was a noteworthy event for broad sections of New Zealand's public itself reveals a great deal.

Indeed, our states differ in their form of social system, territorial dimensions and size of population, and we live in different latitudes. And yet the desire to live in peace, to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in the economy, science, and culture, and to struggle for a happy future for our descendants without wars or conflicts is and must be the common desire or both countries' peoples.

Such words greeted us in New Zealand's capital, Wellington, in Auckland, the state's major industrial and cultural center, in the city of Rotorua, and everywhere our delegation visited. As we discovered from the numerous frank conversations with representatives of the public, New Zealand's industrial and trade circles view the USSR and the other socialist countries as reliable partners.

Our friends from the New Zealand-USSR Society several times pointed out the need to expand cultural ties between the two countries. The fact is that according to them, a considerable section of New Zealand inhabitants view the Soviet Union through the eyes of U.S. propaganda and imagine life in the USSR on the basis of U.S. anticommunist films. New Zealand's progressive public is alarmed by the dominaton of the U.S. pseudoculture and the inhuman ideology it imparts. The development of cultural exchange between our countries, they told us, will without a doubt open the eyes of the New Zealand people and help them correctly see the life of the Soviet Union's people. For our part, we would be happy to meet friends from distant New Zealand -- which has now become close -- in the Soviet Union, and particularly in Lithuania.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that during our stay in New Zealand, we repeatedly saw for ourselves what big resrves there are for developing relations between our countries in the most varied spheres. The utilization of these reserves would meet the interests of both our countries' peoples.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES WORKERS AT PRAGUE PLANT

LD152244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1823 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] There was a Soviet-Czechsolovak friendship meeting at the Prague CKD Compressor Works today to present the Soviet Order of Friendship Among Peoples to the works' collective. This works specializes in the production of Baykal- and Yenisey-type turbocompressors for the USSR, powerful compressor stations for main gas pipelines, and other equipment.

When presenting the order to the enterprise's leaders, Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, conveyed to the works' collective, the working class, and all the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia wishes for further successes in the construction of developed socialism from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Communists and all Soviet people highly appraise the genuine fraternity, mutual understanding, and confidence existing between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and between the peoples of the two countries, the speaker said.

The successes of our countries in implementing the economic and social development, tasks, Comrade Romanov noted, are largely determined by their increasingly close cooperation within the CEMA framework. Today our community has a powerful economic and defense potential. In the situation where imperialist reaction, primarily in the United States, has declared a crusade against socialism, it is our lofty duty and sacred obligation to strengthen and build up this potential.

The USSR, Czechoslovakia, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact have recently proposed important peace-loving initiatives aimed at reducing East-West tensions at the international conference in Stockholm, among other places. However, so long as the nuclear-missile danger from the United States and the NATO states exists, we have to keep our powder dry and be ever on the alert in order to prevent a change in the correlation of forces in favor of imperialism.

In conclusion, Comrade Romanov said: For us and for you comrades, the most important guarantee of peace, its cornerstone, is our successful creative labor, the unity of action of our Communist Parties, the inviolable alliance and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR, socialist Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal countries of socialism. We shall travel further along this path in united ranks.

The meeting developed into a demonstration of friendship and fraternity between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Further Reportage

For Prague reportage on the visit by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, his talks with Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, his visit to the CKD Prague Compressor Works, the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally at the compressor plant, and his visit to Bratislava, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 15 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

LD152103 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] At today's joint session of the chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly, Veselin Djuranovic was elected president of the SFRY Presidency. The new composition of the Federal Executive Council was also confirmed. Milka Planinc was reelected its president. Raif Dizdarevic was appointed federal secretary for foreign affairs. Today the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram. The telegram says:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sincerely congratulates you on being elected president of the SFRY Presidency and wishes you success in your activity in that high state office. We are convinced that relations of friendship and all-around mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will continue to develop successfully for the good of the peoples of our fraternal countries and will make a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace and socialism.

TIKHONOV THANKS DASCALESCU FOR ELECTION WISHES

AU151413 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 84 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received a cable from Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in which the latter conveys sincere thanks for the warm congratulations and wishes extended to him on his election to that position. The cable expresses the conviction that the further strengthening and deepening of the multifaceted relations between the Soviet Union and Romania will serve the interests of the peoples of both countries, the development of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, and the cause of peace and progress in the world.

COMPARISON OF SOLOMENTSEV DEPARTURE TO GDR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 May carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on Aliyev seeing Solomentsev off for a visit to the GDR. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Delegation's Departure," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 14 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

In the sole paragraph, line six, PRAVDA reads ... Council of Ministers; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and other senior staff ... (altering punctuation and adding names);

In the last line, PRAVDA reads ... to the USSR.

At Berlin airport the delegation was met by E. Muekenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Committee Party Control Committee, and by V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR. (PRAVDA ends, adding paragraph).

REPORTAGE ON DOLGIKH VISIT, GREEK PASOK CONGRESS

Dolgikh, Papandreou Congress Speeches

PM141056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 1984 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PASOK Congress"]

[Text] Athens, 11 May -- The first congress of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) began work here yesterday. Along with the 2,500 delegates, foreign guests representing various parties are taking part in its work. They include a CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

After the congress' ceremonial opening, A. Papandreou, PASOK chairman and Greek prime minister, delivered the main report.

It is only by means of disarmament that nuclear war can be averted, Andreas Papandreou said. The Greek Government was not only contributing to the struggle for detente and disarmament, but also advanced its own initiatives. Its stand on the Soviet leadership proposals, on the continuation of the talks on disarmament, creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and in Europe as a whole, disagreement with the deployment of "Pershings" and cruise missiles, met with a positive response of the peoples of the continent.

Dwelling on the Soviet Union's role in the international arena, the speaker specifically stressed that the Soviet Union is sincerely waging a struggle for the relaxation of tension. PASOK's strategic goals, he then noted, are the abolition of foreign military bases in Greece and the country's withdrawal from NATO. Andreas Papandreou then set out in detail the program tasks of the PASOK connection with the strengthening of the party's influence within the country and dwelt on its relations with the government and other political forces of Greece.

After the PASOK chairman's report, the greetings speeches by the foreign guests began.

The congress delegates warmly greeted the head of the CPSU delegation, V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

Esteemed comrades:

Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee to thank the PASOK leadership for the invitation to take part in the work of your congress, and to convey warm greetings to all activists in the movement. Allow me to wish the congress successful and fruitful work for the benefit of Greece and its people.

The victory of democratic forces at the parliamentary elections in Greece in October, 1981 was a major event in the life of the country, convincingly demonstrating the striving of the broad popular masses for social changes, democracy, and peace, and facilitating the growth of the international prestige of Greece. Much has been done in the period that PASOK has been in power, the more so considering the complexity of the internal and external situation in which you have to work.

Comrades! The peoples of our countries are linked by a historically formed traditional friendship rooted deep in the centuries. This friendship has passed the exacting test of time in the struggle against common enemies. It was especially tempered in the years of the Second World War when the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece selflessly struggled against fascism. And today it can be said with satisfaction that we have a good basis for consolidating mutual ties.

"The Soviet Union," it was noted by Konstantin Chernenko, "comes out for the further all-around development of friendship, cooperation, and goodneighborly relations between our two countries. We believe that there are no obstacles to this and, more than that, all objective preconditions for such a development are there."

Soviet-Greek ties are expanding after the coming to power of PASOK, and this fully accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries. New prospects have opened up for deepening the cooperation of our countries in the interests of peace, detente, and international security, and for consistently developing Soviet-Greek relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields. These possibilities are now being translated into life.

As to ties between the CPSU and PASOK, Vladimir Dolgikh stressed, they are successfully developing even though they were established comparatively recently.

We have friendly relations of long standing with the Communist Party of Greece. We are convinced that the merging of the efforts of all the democratic, progressive forces of the country on the basis of the ideas with which they took part in the elections, could be of fundamental positive importance.

The Soviet Union has always come out and comes out for more stable and mutually advantageous trade, economic, and other ties with other states irrespective of their social system. Such ties enhance the strengthening of trust among peoples.

Present-day reality shows that the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the United States is the source of the drastic aggravation of the situation in the world. Using the banner of struggle against communism as a cover, camouflaging its true intentions with false talk about the existence of the so-called Soviet military threat, Washington actually openly strives for world domination and is spiraling the arms race which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear conflict. The American ruling circles are declaring ever new areas of the world as spheres of their "vital interests," are resorting to diktat and violence, and are rudely violating the sovereign rights of whole peoples. This is convincingly evidenced by the occupation of Grenada, the barbarous actions in Lebanon and the threats to Syria, the mining of Nicaragua's coastal waters, and other acts of state terrorism in respect of that country against which an undeclared war is actually being waged.

The peoples can now see far more clearly all the adventurism and danger of the transatlantic militarists' plans and actions. But the more the imperialists stoke tension and the more evident the threat they pose to man's very existence, the broader and more vigorous becomes the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

The anti-war movement, which has become widely developed in European countries, including in Greece, has become an effective factor capable of exerting a restraining influence on the torch bearers of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union was and remains a convinced champion of stopping the dangerous development of events and of reversing the nuclear arms race. The entire set of proposals made by my country is directed at this, Vladimir Dolgikh stated. Immediately to freeze nuclear arsenals, limit and substantially reduce strategic arms, radically to lower the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, prevent the militarisation of outer space, prohibit and destroy chemical arms -- these and other Soviet initiatives are directed at preserving and consolidating peace in the interests of all nations.

The Soviet Union is not encroaching on the security of anybody. The measures taken by it to strengthen its defense are a logical response to the reckless attempts by the imperialist circles of the United States and a number of other NATO countries to disrupt the strategic military balance. The USSR is not seeking military superiority and has no intention of dictating its will to others. But neither can it allow a disruption of the existing parity. By deploying its new missiles in Western Euorpe, the United States deliberately blocked the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arms and created obstacles for talks on these issues.

The peace rhetorics that one occasionally hears from Washington are not backed up by any practical deeds. What mankind needs is not declarations of readiness for talks but readiness to eliminate the obstacles standing in the way of talks. The moment the United States and the other NATO countries at one with it take measures to restore the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, a real possibility will open for the resumption of the talks and for the search for mutually acceptable accords.

The threat to peace is great and, as we are deeply convinced, all countries without exception -- big, medium, and small ones -- are called upon and can play their role in the struggle against the war danger, for easing international tension. In this connection, I would like to stress that we highly value the peace-loving foreign policy course pursued by the present Government of Greece and regard it as an important factor of strengthening peace in the Balkans, in the eastern Mediterranean, in Europe, and in the world as a whole.

There is yet another question which we cannot but mention, Vladimir Dolgikh went on. I refer to the problem of Cyprus, which for more than 10 years already, not only is not finding its resolution, but is becoming still further complicated. The separatist action of the Turkish extremists on that island -- their proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and subsequent steps to consolidate their unlawful positions are, in our opinion, a direct result of the activity of forces which are fanning up seats of conflict in various parts of the world. These actions contradict the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations Organization and undermine the mainstays of a just political settlement of the Cyprus question. In accordance with the repeatedly expressed will of its people, Cyprus must remain an independent, sovereign, teritorially integral, demilitarized state pursuing a policy of non-alignment.

Proceeding from its principled stand, the Soviet Union consistently comes out for the settlement of conflict situations by peaceful means, by way of talks, and for the sides to display in the process restraint, a constructive businesslike approach, and also not to allow the use of force or threaten to use it, Vladimir Dolgikh stated.

Comrades! The Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU are successfully building a developed socialist society. While properly assessing everything that has been done, our party is focusing attention on the unresolved problems, on the current tasks of the country's further development. Great importance is attached to improving the style and methods of socialist economic management and accelerating scientific and technical progress. Much is being done to involve working people still more actively in the management of the affairs of society and state.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted important decisions concerning the improvement of the activity of the soviets of people's deputies and the main guidelines of the general educational and vocational school reform.

The Soviet people are looking confidently to the future, to their tomorrow. The party is setting forth its ideas about this future in the new draft of the CPSU program now being prepared, which will reflect both our achievements and the tremendous new opportunities which are opened up at the present stage of development -- the stage of the improvement of mature socialism.

Our party's course and its deeds and plans geared to the long term are meeting with Soviet people's full support. This was demonstrated again by the results of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet elections. They showed the true unity of our people.

In conclusion, allow me once again to wish you, all members of your party, and the entire Greek people successes and prosperity.

Activities of Congress

LD121452 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Athens May 12 TASS -- The first congress of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Party is continuing in session here. A debate was held at the congress on internal political and ideological issues. The congress also discussed the objectives of PASOK at the present stage.

Touching upon the tasks facing the party in the field of foreign policy, the delegates invariably stressed the need for continuing and stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament both in Europe as a whole and in the Balkans. The speakers are expressing full support for the concrete steps taken by the Greek Government in that direction, in particular the efforts aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

Support by the party for the national liberation movement was vividly demonstrated in the warm welcome given by the delegates to the representatives of the Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua and the Palestine Liberation Organization, who came for the congress.

Local political observers continue devoting close attention to the speeches at the congress by representatives of numerous foreign delegations. All the major newspapers carried a detailed summary of the speech by Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who heads the CPSU Delegation. The newspapers note the positive evaluation of Greece's foreign policy and of the development of Soviet-Greek relations contained in the speech by Vladimir Dolgikh.

Papandreou Receives Dolgikh

LD121241 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Athens May 12 TASS -- Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and prime minister of Greece, received a CPSU delegation, which is staying here to attend the first PASOK congress and is led by Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation between Andreas Papandreou and Vladimir Dolgikh they discussed questions of mutual interest.

The CPSU delegation visited the Greek-Soviet Friendship Society and met with its leadership to exchange opinions on the activities of the USSR-Greece Friendship Society and the Greek-Soviet Friendship Society and examine opportunities for improving their work in the interests of further developing and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece. Taking part in the meeting were prominent Greek poet Ioannis Ritsos, honourary president of the Greek-Soviet Friendship Society who is an International Lenin Peace Prize winner, and other members of the society's board.

PASOK Congress Ends

LD131939 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Athens May 13 TASS -- The first congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) ends here today. The congress has discussed and approved resolutions on political, ideological and organisational methods, introduced some changes into the party's rules. For instance, the membership of the PASOK Central Committee has been increased from 80 to 120 people. The congress also re-elected Andreas Papandreou as the party's chairman.

The peaceful foreign policy of the socialist government aimed at the consolidation of national independence of Greece has been unanimously supported at the congress. Delegates called for the removal of U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons from the country, for the continuation of vigorous efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. In many speeches solidarity was expressed with the struggle of the people of Cyprus, Palestine, Lebanon, and Latin America against the intrigues of imperialism, support was expressed for national liberation movements. These stands have been reflected also in the documents adopted by the congress.

The new composition of the PASOK Central Committee is to convene tomorrow for its first meeting which will elect the executive bureau of the party's Central Committee.

Dolgikh Leaves Athens

LD141229 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Athens May 14 TASS -- A CPSU delegation including V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation) and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU has left Athens for home today. The delegation was on a visit here to attend the first congress of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement Party (PASOK).

Arrives in Moscow

LD141509 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Vladimir Dolgikh, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Athens today.

The delegation attended the first congress of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

SPANISH ROYAL COUPLE CONTINUE ACTIVITIES

Leningrad Visit

LD152021 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Leningrad May 15 TASS -- Today Juan Carlos I the King of Spain, and Queen Sofia, who are in Leningrad for the second day, laid carnations at the monument to the heroic defenders of the city during World War Two.

The memorial in the Victory Square is one of the many monuments perpetuating the Leningraders' feat of arms. Remaining in the ring of blockade by Nazi troops from 900 days and nights, they courageously resisted the enemy, and won. The epic of those incredibly hard years is reflected in the museum exhibits of the memorial hall where the Spanish guests were shown sequences of the military newsreels of the blockade days.

Then the king and queen of Spain made a trip to Pushkin and Pavlovsk, Leningrad's famous suburbs. The town of Pushkin is associated with the name of the great Russian poet, Aleksandr Pushkin who had studied at the lyceum there. Pavlovsk is widely known for its palace-and-park ensemble which is a masterpiece of Russian art of the late 18th-early 19th centuries. The palaces of Pushkin and Pavlovsk were destroyed by the Hitlerite occupiers. The landscaped parks sustained considerable damage, too. The architectural monuments have been restored after the war. But restoration work in the Great Catherine Palace of Pushkin still goes on.

Upon returning to Leningrad, the Spanish guests viewed the collections of the paintings of the Russian Museum where national art from the old Russian icon painting to works by contemporary painters is represented.

Today the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies gave a dinner at the committee's residence in honour of Juan Carlos I, the king of Spain, and Queen Sofia.

The Leningraders, just like all Soviet people, view history's first visit to the USSR by the head of the Spanish state as an important step along the lines of further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Spain, Vladimir Khodyrev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet (the mayor of the city), said in a toast of greeting. The meetings that have been held have confirmed the common interest in the relaxation of international tension, in the expansion of equal cooperation, and in the ensurance of peaceful conditions for the life and work of the Soviet and Spanish peoples.

Juan Carlos I, the king of Spain, raised a toast to the prosperity of the entire Soviet people.

We are amazed at the ebullient and developing life of your city which is open to trade and cultural-and-technical exchanges, the king emphasized. This city added many heroic pages to its history and played an important role at first in the history of Russia and then in the history of the Soviet Union as well. This city of Pushkin and Dostoyevskiy, the city of high culture, beauty and harmony has succeeded in blending its glorious and rich past with up-to-dateness, progress and creative work.

Juan Carlos I pointed out that he and Queen Sofia became convinced that reality by far surpasses everything heard about Leningrad earlier.

Leave Leningrad for Spain

LD160820 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Leningrad May 16 TASS -- Leningraders wished a happy journey and a further strengthening of friendly Soviet-Spanish relations to King Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain who have completed their official visit to the Soviet Union. The royal couple left Leningrad for home today.

At the Pulkovo Airport the king and queen of Spain were seen off by Ivan Kalin, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials. The send-off party included Spain's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin.

DROBKOV VIEWS NETHERLANDS MISSILE DEBATE

PM151051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent V. Drobkov: "Facing an Important Choice"]

[Text] The Hague, May 10 -- For several years now no problem in the Netherlands has aroused such passions as have been raging around the question of the deployment here of 48 new U.S. medium-range missiles. Not ceasing for a single week, the debate on the missiles has gradually advanced to become the focus of political life. The Netherlands' positions in the international arena, the firmness of the Center-Right coalition which rules here, and the prospects of West Europe's definitive transformation into a launchpad for U.S. first-strike weapons all largely depend on the outcome of that debate.

The fact that the cruise missiles are first-strike weapons is disputed in the Netherlands only by those who would like to vindicate NATO's course toward forcing the arms race and to infiltrate new U.S. missiles onto Dutch soil. Fewer and fewer people here believe arguments that the cruise and Pershing II missiles deployed in the neighboring FRG are NATO's "enforced response" to a Soviet "challenge."

"A cruise missile is an offensive weapon, a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation," Max van den Berg, chairman of the major opposition Labor Party, noted recently.

Speaking in Amsterdam, he sharply denounced the ruling circles' maneuvers around the missile problem -- in particular, some government officials' attempts to find a "compromise option" making it possible, despite protests from the public and the political opposition, to open the way to the U.S. missiles.

To judge by some statements by official spokesmen and by commentaries in the press here, some people in the government would not be averse to introducing into the Netherlands, if not all 48 cruise missiles, then 32 or even 16. By reducing their number, these circles are counting on buying off, as it were, the vast antimissile movement and at the same time pleasing the NATO militarists.

The U.S. missiles are opposed by a number of deputies from the Christian Democratic Appeal [CDA] party, which is the leading government party. As W. de Vries, leader of the CDA parliamentary faction, admitted recently, the government may not even obtain the necessary support from parliament if it agrees to the full implementation of the NATO 1979 decision.

The plans to deploy cruise missiles in the Netherlands were also sharply denounced at the mid-April congress of the Democrats 1966 party, which is the second largest opposition party in terms of numbers of seats. Engwirda, leader of the Democrats 1966 parliamentary faction, stated at the congress that the faction will advocate a new deferment of the decision on basing the Tomahawks. And if the government nonetheless agrees to them, our faction's deputies will vote against such a decision, he said. Addressing a meeting of representatives of antiwar organizations, R. Bekkers de Bruin, chairman of the parliamentary faction of another opposition party -- the Radical Political Party -- also opposed the cruise missiles and the forces seeking to deploy them in the Netherlands. The population's opposition to these dangerous plans, she pointed out, is becoming increasingly widespread. She noted again that the Tomahawks, being first-strike weapons, will bring an additional threat to the country's security.

The Communists are now openly warning against the dangerous ploy of introducing the cruise missiles into the Netherlands in several phases. In the parliament, the press and in messages to their local organizations, they are urging that the authorities' maneuvers be rebuffed and that a firm "No" be given to any plans to deploy the U.S. missiles.

The missile problem has recently become particularly acute here. This has been helped by intensifying NATO pressure on the Netherlands and the approach of the deadline set by the government for taking the final decision. The government has committed itself to saying "Yes" or "No" in June. It is not that long until then, and the disputes over the missiles are becoming increasingly heated.

According to press reports, Prime Minister R. Lubbers recently proposed one more option for resolving the problem: agreeing in June to start preparatory work for deploying the missiles at the Woensdrecht Air Base. The missiles themselves would remain in the United States or another NATO country and, in the event of a "crisis situation," would immediately be moved to the Netherlands.

The public has interpreted this proposal as an attempt to save the government from crisis, because the CDA's partner in the government coalition -- the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, which is the most loyal champion of U.S. missiles in Europe -- has stated that it will leave the coalition if the decision is taken to reject the missiles. Sharply criticizing Lubbers' "new plan," J. den Uyl, leader of the Netherlands Labor Party, has noted that this approach has nothing in common with limiting the nuclear arms race and runs counter to the program position of the CDA itself.

The Netherlands public, the peace-loving forces, and progressive opposition parties denounce the U.S. and NATO pressure and the government's maneuvers. They demand the complete and unequivocal rejection of the U.S. medium-range missiles. The Dutch Council of Churches, which brings together the Catholic, Reformed, and Calvinist churches, has also opposed the deployment of cruise missiles here. Three-fourths of Netherlanders favor holding a national referendum on the issue.

Antiwar demonstrations have been held at military bases and in a number of cities in the past few days. Demonstrators broke into the Volkel Air Base and cut through barbed wire perimeter fences in several places at the Woensdrecht base. Police arrested about 200 participants in these demonstrations. In Amsterdam, several thousand schoolchildren held a vivid antiwar demonstration on their own initiative.

The protest is assuming the most diverse forms. Thus, the municipal authorities of a number of cities, in addition to proclaiming their territories nuclear-free zones -- thus banning the deployment, storage, and shipment of mass annihilation weapons there -- have now stated that they will give no orders to planning and construction firms which accept contracts for preparing sites and communications for the cruise missiles.

The Netherlands antiwar movement has not abated with the start of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, as the right-wing forces had so hoped, but is assuming a new scale. "The demonstrations by the opponents of the nuclear race, which attained an unprecedented scale last fall when over 500,000 people took part in a national antimissile demonstration in The Hague, was in no way a climax to be followed by an inevitable decline," I was told by one of the leaders of the Inter-church Peace Council, the leading Netherlands association of supporters for ending the arms race. "This was no blaze, like fire running through straw. The flame of public protest against the new missiles is far longer-lived and broader. It will yet make itself felt with new force!"

As we can see, NATO has still not definitively realized the degree of the Netherlanders' opposition to the missile plans. Pressure for basing the cruise missiles is now being brought to bear on the Netherlands Government by its allies in the bloc, primarily the United States, in the most diverse spheres.

This was manifested particularly powerfully during the recent NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in Turkey. Persistent attempts to indoctrinate the Netherlands representatives there were made by both the U.S. envoys headed by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger and by the Netherlands' West European allies who have already accepted the new missiles. As THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, "NATO pressure on the Netherlands to secure deployment of 48 cruise missiles there is growing in direct proportion to the growth of antiwar sentiments in the country."

NATO's intensifying pressure obviously shows how far the North Atlanticists' course toward the speediest fulfillment of the plan to create a U.S. first-strike nuclear potential in Europe contradicts the people's fundamental interests and aspirations. At the same time, this pressure betrays not only the impatience of the Pentagon, anxious to introduce its missiles into the Netherlands as well, but also the North Atlanticists' growing nervousness and anxiety at the intensifying public resistance to these dangerous plans. The Pentagon and NATO strategists are afraid, not without reason, that if the Netherlands refuses to pull on the nuclear missile yoke prepared for it, this example will influence other U.S. allies in the bloc.

An increasing number of people in the Netherlands are being persuaded that capitulation to the Pentagon's demands could create an additional threat to the country's security. Moreover, by tolerating the U.S. missiles, the Netherlands would in no way gain greater clout within NATO -- something which greatly concerns some politicians and newspaper commentators here. Rather the opposite -- by renouncing an independent stance enabling it to exert definite pressure on the shaping of the situation in Europe in favor of detente and international cooperation, the Netherlands would merely tag along behind those who are obediently following the adventurist U.S. line.

Nor do the frequently heard assertions to the effect that the renunciation of the missiles "will send the wrong signal to the USSR," as CDA chairman P. Bukman recently tried to persuade people, stand up to criticism. Since the collapse of the Geneva talks through the fault of the United States, which began the deployment of its new missiles in Europe, nuclear arsenals in Europe have only increased. Adding to them any number of cruise missiles deployed in the Netherlands will not stop, but merely urge on the nuclear race. A natural response to NATO's missile "signals" could be additional measures by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to safeguard their own security. If the Netherlands Government really wants talks on nuclear weapons in Europe, then it should send "signals" in the other direction -- to Washington. The United States must remove the obstacles it has erected in the way of talks and remove the new nuclear missiles it has already brought in to other West European countries. There is no other path toward talks.

Finally, there are the strictly internal consequences of attempts to push missiles into the Netherlands one way or another. They are causing a decline in the ruling parties' popularity among the population. According to a national public opinion research institute's figures, if new elections were held now, the parties of the ruling coalition would not win a majority of seats. At the same time, the parties consistently opposing the new missiles, like the Labor Party, would increase their representation in the states general. Thus, the Netherlands public is declaring its position in the face of the important choice the country has to make -- a choice between the spread to the Netherlands of the new twist in the nuclear missile race imposed by the Pentagon and NATO, or participation in the search for ways of curbing that race and reducing the arsenals of mass destruction weapons.

"Remove nuclear weapons from Europe, beginning with the Netherlands!" is the appeal that comes from the posters of the local antiwar organizations which can be seen on the walls of many houses. It is in keeping with the aspirations of millions of this country's inhabitants.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON CDU CONGRESS, KOHL SPEECH

PM150900 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korolev dispatch: "No Thought for Realities"]

[Text] Bonn -- The 32d Federal Congress of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] -- the major party in the government coalition -- has been held in Stuttgart. The main report was delivered by CDU Chairman H. Kohl.

His speech abounded in all kinds of insinuations and attacks on the Soviet Union, on whose policy the federal chancellor tried to pin the blame for the current exacerbation of the international situation. At the same time, he pledged unshakable loyalty to the NATO bloc and its strategy. He also assured the congress delegates that relations of "profound trust" exist between Bonn and Washington.

FRG revanchist circles greeted with undisguised satisfaction Kohl's statement (for the umpteenth time!) that "the last word has not yet been spoken" on the question of European borders. In this connection, in the opinion of observers, Kohl's defense of the siting on FRG territory of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union seemed quite "logical."

In the domestic policy sphere, Kohl's speech and the subsequent debates at the congress confirmed yet again that the CDU is persistently continuing to move the country to the right, blatantly defending the interests of large and medium capital to the detriment of the interests of broad sections of the working people. A number of the speeches at the congress sounded like an open appeal for a war with the trade unions, which defend the working people's interests.

The congress closed with the adoption of a call to set up a political union of West European countries and to extend the rights of the European Parliament.

COMMEMORATION OF BERLIN AIRLIFT ATTACKED

PM151403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Podklyuchnikov report: "On Old Drums"]

[Text] Berlin, May -- West Berlin is marking a strange "jubilee" -- the latest anniversary of the end of the so-called Berlin "blockade" -- or rather, as DIE WAHRHEIT writes, the "self-blockade." A transatlantic guest -- U.S. Secretary of the Interior W. Clark -- has arrived for the "celebrations."

It will be recalled that the notorious "Berlin crisis" was provoked 35 years ago by the Western powers to inflame the cold war. At that time, the United States, Britain, and France adopted a course of splitting Germany, creating a separate state in the West, and using it against the socialist countries. The implementation of a separate currency reform in West Berlin was the decisive move in creating the economic base for implementing this plan. Its authors decided not to limit themselves to West Germany, but to extend this reform to the western sectors of Berlin. Exit from those sectors into the Soviet zone was uncontrolled, and the danger emerged of extensive currency speculation, which could have undermined the restoration of the national economy in East Germany. The Soviet occupation authorities were forced to take retaliatory measures to protect the economy of the zone controlled by them.

There could be no question of a blockade, however. The Soviet Union was prepared to supply the western part of the city with everything it needed, but the Western powers rejected the Soviet proposal.

The artificially created "Berlin crisis" was aimed at creating the propaganda foundation for the edifice of the North Atlantic bloc, which was conceived by the United States.

Who needed the propaganda ballyhoo over this "jubilee" and for what purpose? The appearance there by Clark, one of the coauthors of the U.S. course of confrontation with the USSR, answers that question. The present U.S. Administration clearly does not like the fact that a normal situation brought about by the four-power agreement exists in and around West Berlin. Washington would like to revive the atmosphere of a "frontline city" in West Berlin and use it as a bridgehead for its "crusade" against socialism. That is why the old propaganda drums are being brought out into the light of day.

The fuss over the dubious "jubilee" is only needed by those who are fueling the atmosphere of anti-Sovietism in an effort to divert attention from the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

YANOVSKIY-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

PM151224 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, which had gone to the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board, returned to Moscow 10 May.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM ROME

PM111036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by S.V. Chervonenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee department chief, which had been in Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Rome 9 May.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

PM091138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Appraisal"]

[Text] Vienna, 8 May -- Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger has received a delegation of the Soviet public led by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, which is here in connection with the Soviet Union's days in Austria.

The president highly appraised the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between Austria and the Soviet Union in the most varied spheres, voicing the hope of further strengthening friendly relations and deepening mutual understanding between the two countries.

'NEGATIVE REACTION' TO MOROCCO JEWISH CONFERENCE

LD151847 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Official news reports say that an international conference of Jewish communities has opened in Rabat, capital of Morocco. The attendance by an official delegation from Israel consisting of 11 Knesset members, representatives of the major Israeli papers, representatives of the majority of Zionist organizations, representatives of the American Zionist committee, and representatives of Zionists' quarters in France, Spain, Canada, Brazil, and other countries, however, gives this conference a very well-defined nature.

It is by no means a coincidence that the holding of the international Zionist conference in Morocco, the country which chairs the Jerusalem Committee and in which more than one Arab summit conference has been held, has provoked a very negative reaction. In a special commentary, the GULF NEWS AGENCY criticized the conference, describing it as one with far-reaching consequences. Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM asked in bewilderment: How can an international Zionist conference be held in a country that recently hosted an Arab summit conference? AL-QABAS assumed that the Rabat Zionist conference means that Israel is preparing for a new Camp David. As for Syria, which holds advanced positions in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism, it decided to recall its ambassador from Morocco for consultations.

KUWAIT'S AR-RASHID ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Report on Arrival

LD141731 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1527 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (KUNA) -- Under Secretary of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid arrived here today at the head of a large delegation on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation consists of representatives from the Ministries of Defense, Foreign Affairs, Trade, Finance, Industry, and Oil as well as from other government departments.

The delegation was received at Moscow International Airport by Vladimir Bolyakov, head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry; the director of the board of the Soviet Gosbank; and several other Soviet officials as well as members of the Kuwaiti Embassy in the USSR headed by Ambassador 'Adil Najm ad-Din Jarrah.

Ar-Rashid's visit is part of a tour of several socialist bloc countries to discuss the improvement of political, economic, and cultural relations.

Kuwait is the only GCC member-country will full diplomatic relations with countries of the socialist bloc headed by the USSR.

Ar-Rashid said yesterday on the eve of his departure: "Kuwait is a neutral and non-aligned country and we aspire always to have good relations with all countries, based on understanding and cooperation."

Ar-Rashid last visited Moscow at the beginning of April last year, when he delivered a message from the amir of Kuwait to Soviet leader Andropov concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war and the general situation in the Arab Gulf.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD151721 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, received Rashid ar-Rashid, deputy foreign minister of Kuwait, the head of the Kuwaiti delegation now staying in Moscow, today.

Issues of bilateral relations, as well as some international problems were touched upon during the conversation which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The two sides devoted special attention to the situation in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf region.

Talks With Korniyenko

LD151044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 15 May 84

['Abd al-Wahhab al-Khashshan report]

[Text] Moscow, 15 May (KUNA) -- Kuwait Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid disclosed here today that he carries with him an official message inviting Andrey Gromyko, first deputy Soviet premier and foreign minister, to pay an official visit to Kuwait. He said that the invitation was contained in a message from Deputy Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Minister of Information and Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

The Kuwaiti-Soviet talks began this morning, the Soviet side being led by First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko.

Prior to the talks, Ar-Rashid told KUNA that the Kuwaiti delegation's visit to Moscow was at the invitation of the Soviet Government and that the discussions will cover bilateral relations between the two friendly countries for the good of the Kuwaiti and Soviet peoples. He added that "there will also be intensive discussions on such political matters as the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Middle East, and other international issues of interest to both sides. We will also discuss bilateral issues in detail, particularly those pertaining to culture, trade, our economics, and oil."

Ar-Rashid pointed out that the Kuwaiti Defense Ministry official in the delegation will discuss with Soviet officials the question of military relations between Moscow and Kuwait, and will arrange the visit the Kuwait defense minister, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah plans to pay to the USSR on 4 June.

Ar-Rashid added "I also carry with me an official message from the deputy Kuwait prime minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, to his Soviet counterpart, First Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, inviting him to pay an official visit to Kuwait, and also covering a number of other matters."

The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry under secretary added "by our move we prove that we wish to bolster friendship and bilateral relations between our two countries for the good of our two peoples. Such contacts among friends indicate the interest of the State of Kuwait, led by the amir of the country and the heir apparent and prime minister, in the development of these relations in a manner which would serve the good of Kuwait and the USSR, as well as the Arab nation."

"With regard to Arab issues," he added, "the two sides will discuss the Middle East question. Concerning the PLO and the unification of its groups, this is no objective but an aspiration.

"It is our aspiration that these groups will be united and strong. This matter, however, is an internal one and concerns the PLO alone, and also the USSR because of its close relations with all the parties and because of the influence it has by virtue of its distinguished relations with the PLO. This, however, is a matter which concerns the USSR alone. What we are saying is that the PLO is a member of the Arab League, and consequently its affairs are of concern to all Arab countries before any other countries We consider any action taken by friends toward the unification and bolstering of the PLO as something we welcome, and we have nothing against it".

With regard to the cultural agreement and the scope for its implementation in the desired manner, Ar-Rashid said: "The purpose of any agreement lies in its implementation. Naturally, we have very good relations with the USSR. It is befitting to say that this year marks the passage of 20 years since the establishment of relations between us. Such a long time is capable of developing these relations. If we review relations between the USSR and Kuwait through this period, we realize that they have been truly stable and constantly improving. The number of students is increasing and not decreasing. Cultural and scientific activities have also been good."

Ar-Rashid expressed hopes that the officials in the two countries, as well as the competent authorities, would push such an agreement forward toward new horizons, particularly in the fields of information, folk activities, arts and cultural friendship in order to better acquaint the two peoples with each other. "I believe this would be a good thing and is what we are looking for from the implementation of this agreement in its entirety because this world of ours needs the knowledge of each other, and relations should not be merely political relations but should develop in all fields. We on our side encourage this."

He concluded his statement saying: "The delegation's visit takes place by way of implementation of directives from the highest levels, starting from his highness the amir of the country and other competent official circles. This is striking evidence that we want to advance our relations with the Soviet Union."

The talks between Korniyenko and Ar-Rashid are continuing.

Second Round of Talks

LD152049 Kuwait KUNA in English 2005 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 15 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's Foreign Under Secretary Rashid ar-Rashid conferred for the second time Tuesday with his Soviet counterpart Georgiy Korniyenko on ways to upgrade cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in cultural and scientific areas, an official source said.

Ar-Rashid later described his talks with the Soviet official as "fruitful and very positive". He said he invited Korniyenko to visit Kuwait and that the Soviet official said he will visit Kuwait in the near future.

Ar-Rashid then met with president of the Soviet Central Bank Vladimir Akhimov and the discussions centered on economic and investment cooperation between the two states and ways to boost them.

Later the Soviet Foreign Ministry hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the Kuwaiti official attended by Ar-Rashid's Soviet counterpart Georgiy Korniyenko and senior Soviet officials.

A Kuwaiti-Soviet cultural accord will be signed Wednesday, after which Kuwait's Ambassador to Moscow 'Adil Najm ad-Din al-Jarrah will host a banquet for the Kuwaiti and Soviet negotiating sides to be attended by Arab ambassadors to the Soviet capital.

AL-ASAD MESSAGE TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PRESIDIUM

PM151728 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear comrades!

Personally and on behalf of the Syrian people I sincerely thank you for the congratulations and good wishes on the Syrian Arab Republic's National Day.

We value highly the Soviet Union's immutable stand in support of our people's just struggle against Israeli aggression, which is encouraged and supported by the United States, and against attempts to impose American hegemony.

I take this opportunity to express in my turn the confidence that relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union will constantly strengthen on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which has proved that it accords with the mutual interests of our two countries' peoples and with the interests of peace and security in the Near East.

Accept my best wishes for health and happiness, and for further progress and prosperity for the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

APS SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORDS WITH APN, TASS

PM140606 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] A delegation from Algeria's APS headed by APS Director General (M. Merzug), which is visiting Moscow at the invitation of APN, has held talks with the leadership of TASS and APN on the development of cooperation.

An agreement on cooperation between APN and APS was signed on 10 May by P.A. Naumov, chairman of the APN board, and (M. Merzug). On the same day a protocol to the agreement on expanding cooperation in the sphere of information exchange between TASS and APS was also signed. The documents were signed by S.A. Losev, general director of TASS, and (M. Merzug), director general of APS.

BRIEFS

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH TUNISIA -- Exchange of ratification documents for the consular convention between the USSR and Tunisian Republic, signed in Moscow on 6 April 1977, has been carried out in Tunis. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

NUJOMA: SWAPO READY TO MEET RSA ENVOYS ON NAMIBIA

PM151438 MOSCOW PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "SWAPO Position"]

[Text] Lusaka, 11 May -- The racist Republic of South Africa [RSA], which is occupying Namibia, is pursuing a policy of genocide with respect to the African population and is continuing the predatory plunder of the country's natural resources, S. Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Under these conditions, he noted, the Namibian patriots are fully determined to expand their armed struggle against colonialism and racism and for freedom and independence. SWAPO is also prepared to seek freedom by peaceful means, at the conference table. However, so far we have not encountered a serious attitude toward this on the part of the Republic of South Africa. We have come to the Zambian capital not to have a meeting with representatives of Pretoria but for the sake of a cease-fire in Namibia and the granting of independence to it. S. Nujoma confirmed SWAPO's readiness to meet with a Republic of South Africa delegation, but not with the leaders of the so-called "internal parties" -- the racist regime's puppets who enjoy no support among the Namibian people. He particularly noted that at the projected meeting SWAPO would demand the immediate fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

S. Nujoma expressed profound thanks to the Soviet Union for its aid to the Namibian people's liberation struggle. The USSR, the president said, is making a great contribution to the consolidation of the independence of the young states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and to the improvement of their economic position.

RSA Wrecks Talks

PM151439 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Wrecking of Talks"]

[Text] Lusaka, 14 May -- The racists of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] have wrecked the talks which were being held in the Zambian capital with a delegation of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) on the question of granting independence to Namibia. As a result of the obstructionist stand of the Pretoria regime and its puppets from Namibia's so-called "internal parties," a final communique was not even adopted at the meeting.

During the talks, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma declared his readiness to sign a cease-fire agreement with the Republic of South Africa as a first step toward fulfilling UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on Namibia, which the world public and the Namibian patriots regard as the basis of a settlement in the country occupied by the racists. However, the emissaries of the apartheid regime and their lackeys did everything possible to avoid discussing specific questions of a cease-fire and decolonization. Openly seeking to deadlock the talks, they again tried to force through the idea elaborated jointly with the United States of linking the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

As (Kh. Khamutenya), member of the SWAPO Central Committee, declared on the conclusion of the meeting: The stance of the Republic of South Africa made it impossible to achieve any results. It is obvious, he emphasized, that Pretoria was pursuing a single aim -- to try to present its lackeys from the "internal parties" as some "independent political force" and to secure international recognition for them.

It is no coincidence that, following the failure of the talks, the SWAPO spokesman pointed out, the puppets have decided to set out on a trip abroad and to visit, above all, Washington -- the racists' closest ally and the initiator of the "linkage" idea.

Tanov Commentary

LD142210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] According to news agency dispatches from Lusaka, the talks on Namibia between South Africa and SWAPO have failed. A commentary by Georgiy Tanov:

The South-West Africa People's Organization regarded the direct negotiations with South Africa as an event of major political importance that could get things moving concerning the problem of Namibia, the most acute problem in the region and in the whole of Africa. SWAPO has even made certain concessions consenting to the participation in the Lusaka talks of the so-called multi-partite conference delegation made up of people from puppet internal parties. They were brought along by the administrator-general for Namibia, Willie Van Niekerk, the head of the South African delegation.

It was SWAPO that prepared a specific plan for a cease-fire, but on the very first day of the negotiations it became clear that Willie Van Niekerk and his puppets from Windhoek sought to disrupt the talks. South Africa actually continues to reject the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 435 on Namibia. Pretoria still refuses to recognize SWAPO as the sole legal representative of the enslaved people of Namibia. Remember, this was even recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. Moreover, South Africa hastens to bring into play the puppet internal parties set up by the occupation colonial authorities to revise United Nations decisions on Namibia. It claims that statements by its henchmen are the voice of the Namibian people.

The idea, supplied by Washington, of linking the problem of Namibia to the presence of the Cuban contingent in Angola is farfetched too. The Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, who opened the talks in Lusaka, once again drew the attention of South Africa and the United States to the absurdity of this link. If troop withdrawal must be discussed, it should be the complete and immediate removal of the South African occupation troops from Namibia which, incidentally, is one of the provisions of the UN plan for decolonization of Namibia. All talks are useless unless this provision is put into effect.

President Kaunda was absolutely right in saying that Namibia's genuine independence was the principal indicator of how sincere the solemn statements were on peace and stability in the region. The Pretoria regime has shown once again that such statements on its part are nothing but bluff and disguise. And observers say that in this Pretoria is encouraged by the United States, a backstage participant in the Lusaka talks.

CROCKER TALKS IN AFRICA LINKED TO POLITICAL AIMS

LD112351 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The United States' assistant state secretary for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has negotiated with two presidents, the Sudanese Numayri in Khartoum and the Egyptian Mubarak. Our commentary has been prepared by Yevgeniy Stepanov:

Although the agenda of the talks was kept secret, the African press links them with a step up in U.S. penetration into Africa.

Both the Sudan and Egypt belong to Washington's leading partners on the continent and both are sometimes used by the United States Administration for its hegemonistic ends in Africa. Khartoum and Cairo are given in exchange considerable American aid, first of all military. Both Sudan and Egypt are in immediate proximity in Chad, where armed interference keeps fuelling a civil war. Both are close to the Horn of Africa where the forces of imperialism and reaction have continued attempts to destabilize the situation in Ethiopia. Further militarization of this region can only hamper the efforts of African countries to bring about a normalization and press for the solution of disputes at a negotiating table.

As a rule, American aid to African countries figures prominently when White House envoys hold talks with African leaders. Chester Crocker's current tour is no exception. American aid is conditioned politically. The latest example was President Reagan's negotiations with Quett Masire. The leader of Botswana was given to understand that economic aid will grow if the country actively supports Washington's position on the problems of southern Africa. So each visit to Africa by any representative of the U.S. Administration gives the African public legitimate concern.

IZVESTIYA ON CURRENT UPPER VOLTA SITUATION

PM151429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent F. Knnopikhin dispatch: "Upper Volta: Concerns and Hopes"]

[Excerpt] Quagadougou-Moscow -- Upper Volta has experienced four coups in its 23 years of independent existence. But nothing has changed in the people's condition: The men in power in the bureaucratic elite have grown rich while the country has grown poorer. When the National Revolutionary Council came to power last August as a result of revolutionary events, the broad masses immediately sensed that the new leaders wanted to rectify the situation and supported the military headed by Captain T. Sankara.

Committees for the defense of the revolution began to be set up in city districts, villages, educational institutions, enterprises, and military units. The Committees, which are primarily composed of young people, have the most diverse functions. Throughout the country, one can see groups of Upper Voltans working together to build roads, lay pipes, and erect schools. When the night curfew begins in the capital, committee members patrol their districts.

The committees for the defense of the revolution have no charter as yet and their tasks have not been fully defined. As Pierre Quedraogo, national secretary general of the committees for the defense of the revolution, and his deputy, (Kilimite Yen), told me, this is creating definite difficulties. The questions that are being discussed are: What should an activist give priority to -- his committee work or his professional duties; how should functions be distributed between the committees and trade unions and women's and youth organizations; and where should the money to finance the activity of the committees for the defense of the revolution be obtained? Life itself will clearly provide the solution to these problems. This happened, for instance, when local businessmen decided to push up prices. The committees played an active role in ending the speculation. They are now distributing products to those in need, especially in drought-stricken regions.

My Upper Voltan interlocutors stressed that the committees should become a school of state administration. To all intents and purposes, the committees for the defense of the revolution are already carrying out the functions of local organs of power in the villages. Since the institution of traditional chieftains was abolished, they have been collecting taxes and holding trials.

The trials organized in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso, the economic center of the country, of officials of former regimes who had engaged in fraud were widely supported by the population.

People's tribunals have been set up, with representatives of the committees for the defense of the revolution participating alongside the judges and the military. The trials are held openly and anyone can participate in them as a witness.

...There was a large gathering in the spacious square outside the capital's House of the People: They were listening to the radio relay of a trial and ardently discussing what was happening. To a roar of approval, the court decided the sum which the defendant must repay the state.

As for the implementation of economic reforms, it must be borne in mind that French companies are deeply rooted in the national economy. Upper Volta is attempting to break free of their diktat and is strengthening ties with other countries, including the socialist countries. However, the foreign monopolies do not intend to surrender their positions. They are blackmailing the new regime with the possibility of establishing an economic blockade and are sabotaging deliveries of the goods which the country needs.

Domestic reaction is also not surrendering its positions without a fight. Certain entrepreneurs are curtailing production, withdrawing resources from the banks, and driving up prices. "We know our enemies well and are also well informed about their designs," T. Sankara has stated. "We will remember how an attack was carried out on Benin in 1977 and how a similar attack was organized in the Seychelles."

"The awakening of the political consciousness of the people's masses typifies the atmosphere in the country today," Adama Fofana, Upper Volta's minister of information, stated in a talk with IZVESTIYA's correspondent. "The people have realized that only the anti-imperialist revolution is capable of ensuring their independence and dignity. The revolution gives the people real power. The measures we are now taking," the minister continued, "are being implemented on initiative from below. The people know that state funds are not being pocketed by reactionaries, as happened before. We can therefore confidently speak of a consolidation of revolutionary power."

...The streets of Ouagadougou are busy. Each Upper Voltan has his own problems and concerns, but ahead lies a whole day in which so much can be achieved.

GUINEA-BISSAU TU DELEGATION STARTS VISIT 12 MAY

PM151255 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation representing the leadership of the Guinea-Bissau National Association of Trade Unions, headed by Mario Mendes Correia, general secretary of the trade union center, arrived in Moscow 12 May on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

On the same day, the leaders of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau trade unions met and had talks with a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev at the Palace of Labor.

The participants in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternity, told one another about the main spheres of activity of USSR and Republic of Guinea-Bissau trade unions and discussed topical problems of the present day and the international trade union movement and questions relating to the further strengthening of traditional friendly relations and concrete cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

Taking part in the conversation were AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus, AUCCTU International Department Chief V, Ye. Mozhayev, and Republic of Guinea-Bissau Ambassador to the USSR Augusto da Graca.

That night the delegation left for Leningrad, where it will familiarize itself with the practical activity of trade union organizations and the life and labor of Soviet working people.

CPSU-TANZANIAN PARTY TIES PLAN SIGNED 11 MAY

PM151237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 11 May -- A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] for 1984-85 has been signed here today. This document provides for the broad exchange of party delegations and other measures aimed at the further consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CCM.

The protocol which has been signed, (F.M. Muro), deputy chief of the CCM Secretariat International Section, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent, is the third in the history of relations between the two parties. He assessed highly the fulfillment of the two previous plans and expressed the certainty that the new document will serve to consolidate the solidarity between the CPSU and the CCM and the two countries' peoples for the benefit of world peace and progress.

AID SENT TO ETHIOPIA FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS

PM101316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Serbin dispatch under the general heading "Aid From Friends"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 May -- The Ethiopian Red Cross Society has received a gift from the executive committee of the Soviet Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent intended for the population in regions suffering from drought.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA -- A report from Addis Ababa. A protocol concerning cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia for 1984-85 has been signed in the Ethiopian capital. It envisages further development of bilateral relations in the field of education, science, culture, health care and information exchange. Girma Yilma, the Ethiopian culture minister who spoke at the signing of the protocol, stressed that the document will serve to further strengthen fraternal relations between the two countries and will promote the process of socialist construction in Ethiopia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

DELEGATION TO TANZANIA -- A delegation composed of a number of members of the Soviet AAPSO Committee has visited Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania. The delegation was headed by Veliyev, deputy chairman of the Kazakh AAPSO Committee. During their stay in Tanzania, the members of the delegation held talks with party and government officials and with the activs of solidarity organizations with African peoples. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 May 84 GF]

U.S. FORCES IN HONDURAS PLACED ON 'COMBAT ALERT'

LD151938 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 15 May 84

["Washington Preparing for Aggression" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Units of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Honduras have been placed on combat alert, the news agency EFE reported from Tegucigalpa quoting a representative of the U.S. headquarters at the military base at Pelmerola.

This report from the Honduran capital is fresh evidence of a further escalation of aggressive actions by the Washington administration in Central America. The Honduran territory has been turned by the United States into a major spring-board of its military interference in the region and above all its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Initially U.S. combat units were sent to Honduras under the plea of joint manoeuvres with troops with troops of the pro-American Honduran regime. Soon, however, the U.S. military presence in Honduras became permanent, as a matter of fact.

Appearing on television last Wednesday, the U.S. President stated that the United States allegedly did not unleash wars and had never been the aggressor. The falsity of these hypocritical contentions can readily be proved not only by facts of the past, specifically, from the history of U.S. relations with Latin America, but by the facts of today. The actions of the Pentagon and the CIA in Honduras are a specific instance of this. At present, the Pentagon is intensively using its bases in Honduras for practical preparation of a large-scale armed aggression against sovereign Nicaragua. U.S. troops built new large airfields and strategic roads, set up sophisticated communications systems in regions adjacent to the Nicaraguan border. All this is used primarily for the logistic support of Somozista mercenaries who are on the payroll of the White House and launch bandit raids into Nicaragua.

The military infrastructure created in Honduras, however, can be used already today also for direct invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops. It is not fortuitous that a representative of the U.S. headquarters at Palmerola base did not deny the possibility of participation of U.S. troops in combat actions against Nicaragua, but only dropped a hint that a decision on this score is taken on another level. The dispatch of another 2,000 U.S. servicemen will be started to Honduran territory this week again under the plea of participating in the Manoeuvres, this time "Grenadero-1."

Simultaneously, the Pentagon and the CIA are stepping up the attempts at using Costa Rican territory for attacks on Nicaragua from the south. Even more warships of the U.S. Navy are ploughing the waters of the Caribbean and the Pacific Gulf of Fonseca between Nicaragua and El Salvador. Preparations for an aggression are proceeding full speed ahead.

U.S. PLANS FURTHER PROVOCATIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD152218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In the bloody, harsh undeclared war the United States is conducting against Nicarauga by means of its puppets, agents, and hirelings, further dangerous steps have been taken in recent days and hours.

First, Honduras organized yet another base provocation. A U.S.-made military helicopter was sent into Nicaragua's airspace, obviously on instructions from Washington. And when Nicaraguan frontier guards shot down the intruder in defense of their land, the Honduran side, instead of offering apologies, provoked an effective break in diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Honduras' ambassador was withdrawn from Managua and, at the same time, also apparently on orders from the United States, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa was declared persona non grata.

In nudging Honduras into open action against Nicaragua, Washington is simultaneously trying to drag Costa Rica even deeper into anti-Nicaraguan provocations. There is already discussion in the United States of the possibility of providing that country with military aid to the tune of $7.3 million, and there are mounting calls on the Government of Costa Rica to renege on its traditional neutrality and engage in building up its military might in exchange for generous handouts of dollars.

Along with this, attacks, provocations, assaults, and sabotage against Nicaragua continue. Assaults on Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica by counterrevolutionary gangs equipped and armed by the CIA continue. The U.S. military presence in Honduras is being expanded. It is reported that squadrons of U.S. fighter-bombers are to appear at airfields on Honduras territory near the Nicaraguan frontier in the near future.

The recent decision by the U.S. House of Representatives to permit the administration further allocations for arming its puppets in Central America pours oil on the flames and allows the White House to once and for all turn Central Amierca into a battleground against what Reagan calls international communism, that is, against peoples struggling for their freedom and independence and upholding their right to live their own lives. This means that in the near future, the United States insisting on its policy of state terrorism and on its right to dictate and foist its will on other peoples and states by force of arms and the ring of dollars, will be committing fresh crimes and even more infamous provocations against Nicaragua.

But in response to these threats, the Nicaraguan people are rallying around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and repeating the slogan of the Sandinist revolution at the top of their voices: A free homeland or death! We shall be victorious!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZIMYANIN'S VISIT TO BRAZIL

Tours Rio Grande do Sul

LD121513 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0815 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 12 May (TASS) -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation with Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commision of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soivet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at its head, is on a trip around Brazil.

The delegation visited the agriculturally developed State of Rio Grande do Sul in the south of the country, where it met with the governor of the state, Jair Soares, and paid a visit to the legislative assembly. The head of the Soviet delegation made a speech to the deputies on the subject of current problems of the struggle for peace, against the nuclear threat, and for the development of friendly Soviet-Brazilian relations.

The delegation acquainted itself with the work of one of the major agricultural cooperatives of Rio Grande do Sul. The Soviet parliamentarians visited the country's leading industrial center, the city of Sao Paulo, the capital of the state of the same name, when it was received by Andre Franco Montoro, the state governor, who warmly welcomed the Soviet guests and stressed the importance of their visit for the further strengthening of Soviet-Brazilian ties.

The members of the delegation had a meeting in the state's legislative assembly. They also visited the Fibra S.A. artificial fiber combine in the town of Americana, which supplies its products to a number of countries of the socialist community.

Departs Brasilia

LD141553 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Brasilia May 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Bespalko reports:

The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin has completed its official friendly visit to Brazil. The delegation stayed in Brazil at the invitation of the country's National Congress. The delegation left for home by plane today.

At the government airport of the city of Brasilia the Soviet parliamentarians were seen off by President of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress Flavio Portella Marcilio, the leader of the ruling Social-Democratic Party faction in the Federal Senate A. Chaves. Soviet Ambassador in Brazil Vladimir Chernyshev was among the send-off party.

Before flying from the city of Brasilia M. Zimyanin on behalf of the Soviet delegation thanked the president of Brazil, the government and the whole Brazilian people for the kind attention and hospitable welcome accorded it. During meetings with the leaders of the Republic of Brazil and its statesmen and politicians, a reciprocal satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of the relations between the USSR and Brazil, relying on the consistent observance of the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

The Soviet Union strives to live in peace with all peoples, and consistently pursues the course of bridling the arms race and averting the nuclear arms menace. It will continue to pursue its Leninist policy of peace in the interests of universal peace and international security. We carry home with us the most pleasant memories of your country, and note with satisfaction that the delegation's meetings and conversations with Mr. President, and with other state and political figures will contribute to a further deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries, the strengthening of friendly ties and the development of cooperation between our states and peoples.

Mikhail Zimyanin conveyed to the government and people of Brazil his most sincere wishes of well-being and happiness.

Arrives in Moscow

LD151819 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Zimyanin, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Brazil today. The delegation was on an offical friendly visit to Brazil at the invitation of that country's National Congress.

Joint Statement Issued

LD151826 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Brasilia May 15 TASS -- Under the present-day conditions, it takes most vigorous and determined actions by all the peace-loving states to ensure a sharp change in the course of events and divert the nuclear threat from humankind, says the joint Soviet-Brazilian statement. The statement was adopted upon completion of the official visit to Brazil of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Zimyanin, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The MP's of the two countries, says the statement, have pointed out the need for eliminating through peaceful means the existing seats of tensions and conflicts and declared inadmissibility of interference from the outside in the internal affairs of states, which should resolve their problem on their own.

During the stay in Brazil the Soviet delegation was received by President Joao Batista de Oliveira Figueiredo of Brazil, to whom it delivered a message from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet MP's also paid visits to Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, chief of the Secretariat for Planning under the President of the Republic Antonio Delfim Netto, Minister of Education and Culture Ester de Figueiredo Ferraz. They met and talked with the leaders of the Federal Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil Moasir Dalla and Flavio Portela Marcilio, and made a tour of the country.

In the course of the meetings with Brazilian MP's and statesmen, the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet informed them about the main trends in the USSR's home and foreign policy, the struggle of the Soviet state for peace and international security, for preventing the threat of nuclear war, about the Soviet Union's achievements in various fields and prospects for its economic and social development. The Soviet MP's attracted the attention of the Brazilian side to the fresh major foreign-policy initiatives contained in the speeches by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was stressed that these proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, at a return to detente, at strengthening security and building up an atmosphere of confidence in international affairs equally accord with the interests of all states, demands and hopes of the peoples of the world.

The Soviet Union will cooperate in full measure with all countries, which are ready to assist by practical deeds to lessening international tensions and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

As regards the crisis situation in Central America, both sides have expressed serious concern over the situation, which emerged there and reiterated their adherence to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. The MP's of the two countries have resolutely declared for a political settlement in that region, in support of the efforts taken in that direction by the countries of the "Contadora Group." The Soviet and Brazilian MP's have emphasized the importance of a further development of Soviet-Brazilian cooperation and declared their mutual striving to contribute to its broadening and deepening in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The Soviet side extended to the leadership of the House of Deputies and the Federal Senate the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to send to the Soviet Union a delegation of representatives of both chambers of the parliament. The invitation has been received with gratification.

REAGAN, MEXICAN PRESIDENT DIFFER IN TALKS

LD160839 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Washington May 16 TASS -- The first round of White House talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, on an official visit here, has been marked by differences.

The talks centred round the situation in Central America. The Presidents, UPI agency observes, read each other lectures on their totally different approaches to problems of war-ravaged Central America.

The United States stakes on expanding its armed interference in the region, while Mexico, being a member of the Contadora Group, resolutely upholds peaceful political ways towards settling the crisis with due account for the true interests of Central American peoples. During a welcoming ceremony of the White House, the Mexican head of state called for respect for the sovereign rights of peoples to decide their own destiny, for renunciation of interventionist decisions, for strict observance of the principles of non-interference in the affairs of other states, for a peaceful settlement of conflicts.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR 14 MAY

AU150849 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] On 14 May, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Lionel Soto Prieto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union.

A conversation was held, in which it was noted with satisfaction that fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba, between our countries and peoples, were developing fruitfully and in all fields.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH COSTA RICAN MINISTRY

PM111142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Telegrams have been exchanged between the Soviet and Costa Rican Foreign Ministries in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Costa Rica, which occurred on 8 May.

Both sides expressed the hope that Soviet-Costa Rican relations will develop in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual respect, and benefit for the peoples of both countries and for the strengthening of peace and international security.

HISTORIAN VIEWS CPSU'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ROLE

PM091343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Bondar under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Political Character of Party Leadership" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The higher our society rises up the rungs of social progress and the more complex and ambitious the tasks it resolves become, the more the Communist Party's role as the political leader of the Soviet people increases. The decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have defined and made specific the contemporary strategy of our advance toward communism. Profoundly aware of its historical role and responsibility for the country's future, the party is striving to exert an increasingly effective influence on the progress of social processes, and the leadership of socialist society is being enriched with new experience.

The principal feature of party leadership is that this leadership is POLITICAL. V.I. Lenin described our party as the supreme form of working class political organization and repeatedly drew attention to the fact that the Communists are "the political leaders of the people" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 36, p 168).

In terms of content, the CPSU's leadership means primarily the introduction of class and socialist principles into the approach to a given question and the elucidation of political prospects from the viewpoint of the interests of the working class and communist construction.

The positions of the working class are also reflected by other mass organizations of the working people which act in accordance with party policy and, simultaneously, participate in the formulation of this policy. But only the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party is capable of expressing the fundamental interests of the working class in a concentrated form and of implementing a policy which consistently and profoundly reflects these interests. The Communist Party, being part of the working class, its nucleus and its vanguard, as it were, absorbs and embodies the political essence of the working class. Its task, Lenin wrote, is "not to passively serve the workers movement... but... to point out to this movement its ultimate goal and its political tasks..." (Vol 4, p 373).

The class-political character of party leadership consists also in the fact that party leadership is a means of implementing the leading role of the working class in our society. To ensure this role means to guide the development of the working class along the path of enhancing its socioeconomic, political, and ideological maturity and to stimulate the activity of the masses. This is precisely the line followed by the CPSU in implementing its class, proletarian policy.

The political character of party leadership also consists in the fact that the Communist Party personifies in just as concentrated a form the general interests of the working people and their best dreams and aspirations. In its policy, the CPSU takes into account the interests of all classes and social groups in Soviet society and helps to comprehensively strengthen the alliance of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia and the friendship of all nations and ethnic groups in the USSR. This is what defines the significance of the Leninist party's policy and its political leadership under the conditions of improving developed socialism.

It is a specific feature of the Communist Party that, invariably guided by the theory of scientific communism, it not only expresses the ideology of the working class embodied in Marxism-Leninism but also unites within its ranks the most conscientious and most active representatives of that class. This is why the party is capable of profoundly understanding the relations between classes and ensuring the sociopolitical and ideological unity of society.

All this determines the specific nature of the CPSU's leadership of social and political processes and the forms and methods of party influence in our society's development.

Politics is the sphere of mutual relations between classes and social groups, between nations and states, and is directly or indirectly linked with manifestations of power and activity in exercising power. A typical feature of political power is that it is capable of attaining its goals with the help of compulsion. Compulsion in relations between all citizens of socialist society can be applied only by the state, whose special position within our political system is determined by the fact that it is the only organization uniting all members of society and hence acting as the main form of the people's political power.

As far as the party is concerned, its functions have a political-ideological or political-organizational, rather than a ruling-administrative nature. The CPSU implements its directing role not through the force of power but thanks to its great political prestige and ideological influence among the masses. V.I. Lenin repeatedly drew attention to this fact. "The state," he wrote, "is a sphere of compulsion.... The party is the directly ruling vanguard of the proletariat, it is the leader" (Vol 42 p 294). The party's methods are the methods of persuasion, organization, and education of the masses, and their goal is to develop the initiative and independent activity of working people, encourage and support state organs and public organizations in their quest for better forms of work, and enhance their role in political, economic, and cultural life.

The Communist Party also relies on its supreme ideological and moral prestige gained as a result of decades of struggle for the working people's interests, on its political and organizational experience, and on its ability to forecast correctly the development of events and guide it along the required track. Lacking, so to speak, "juridical" rights over the people and public organizations, the party resolves problems which arise by thoughtfully studying the experience of the masses and the data provided by science and practice, making use of the knowledge of specialists, and deploying cadres. This is the basis of its leading activity.

It is especially important to draw attention to this because our ideological opponents try to depict party leadership in socialist countries as a monopolistic concentration of power in the hands of party organs, as a leadership by directive from above. The modern revisionists have even invented a special term -- "substitutionism" -- to help them prove that the Marxist-Leninist concept of dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist rule by the people has supposedly turned into "party rule." The real point of such statements is obvious: It is a question of undermining the party's prestige and influence in socialist society.

It does, nevertheless, seem theoretically incorrect and politically harmful to consider that a Communist Party in power has no direct and immediate bearing on this power. Under the conditions of socialist society the Marxist-Leninist party is the decisive factor of power. Without the party working class, power is inconceivable. The working class and the working masses can gain power, retain it, and use it as an instrument for the revolutionary transformation of society and the building of socialism only under the leadership of the Communist Party and by unwaveringly following its general line.

The party is the decisive factor of power also because, in Lenin's words, "not a single important political or organizational question is resolved by a single state institution in our republic without guiding instructions from the party Central Committee" (Vol 41, pp 30-31). The decisions of CPSU congresses and plenums of the Central Committee and other party organs provide a guide to action for all state and public organizations. The most important party decisions are enshrined in laws and other legal acts adopted by state organs. In this way the party's political requirements, which reflect the will of the Soviet people, acquire a legal form.

Our party firmly declared way back at its eighth congress, led by Lenin, that its decisions "must be implemented by Soviet organs, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION." The CPSU is the guarantor of socialist legality. The growth of its leading role and the deepening of socialist democracy, as the CPSU Central Committee Commission for Drafting the New Edition of the Party Program noted at its recent session, is an integrated, integral, and law-governed process.

The party sets an example of democratic organization by its entire activity; it elaborates and develops the democratic principles which permeate all spheres of our socialist daily life, thus exerting a determinative influence on the expansion of people's power and the improvement of the forms and methods of involving working people in managing all the affairs of society and the state.

The specific features and political character of party leadership are also expressed in the clear demarcation between the functions of party committees and those of state and economic bodies and in the elimination of duplication in their work.

"This is a major question of political significance," Comrade K. U. Chernenko has noted. "And, frankly speaking, not everything here is organized as it should be. It happens at times that workers from soviets, ministries, or enterprises do not exercise the necessary independence and shift to party organs questions which they must resolve by themselves. The practice of supplanting economic leaders acts as a damper on cadres. Furthermore, it is fraught with the danger of weakening the party committee's role as an organ of political leadership."

The political approach in party work means that the CPSU must not take upon itself the direct execution of the functions of state and public organizations or supplant them. By its very nature the political character of leadership defines the forms and methods of the CPSU's influence on the activity of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and other mass organizations -- forms and methods which, while ensuring the necessary leadership, preclude interference in these organization's efficient activity, parallelism in work, and above all bureaucratic meddling. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that leadership has nothing in common with bureaucratic meddling. To use his figurative expression, leadership is more reminiscent of "the soft leadership of an orchestra conductor" (Vol 36, p 200).

Of course, questions of delimitation of functions are far from simple. After all, party, state, and economic organs and public organizations often deal with similar problems of economic and cultural construction. At the same time parallelism, despite some positive aspects linked with involving different organizations in resolving current tasks and using these organizations' help in the consideration of public opinion, on the whole leads to diminishing the responsibility of the very organizations and institutions which must directly resolve the given question and in many instances to their supplanting by party organs, interference in the administrative and executive functions of Soviets, and so on.

It seems that the elimination of these phenomena must be based first, on a sensible limitation of issues which are tackled in parallel by party organs and state and public organizations and second, through the unswerving implementation by all party organs and primary organizations of the political approach to the solution of current tasks, the exclusive use of organizational educational work methods, the concentration of main efforts on work with cadres, the enhancement of exactingness toward them, the organization of monitoring of decision execution, and the education and development of the activity of Communists and all working people. This corresponds fully with the requirements of the CPSU rules and the very spirit of party activity.

When tackling problems of economic and cultural construction the party approaches them exactly as a political leader and not as a person in charge of a specific job. When resolving different questions, party organs or primary party organizations do not elaborate some kind of technical, economic, or administrative instructions but adopt resolutions which provide a political evaluation of the state of affairs and define specific political measures for mobilizing the masses to fulfill the given tasks. For this purpose party workers must possess sufficient political experience. Meanwhile, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, some of the specialists joining the party apparatus lack such experience and at times bring the methods of administrative management into work by party organs.

The national economy's intensification is unimaginable without a scientific economic policy which is elaborated and implemented by the party and all its organizations and which primarily ensures the correct political approach toward the solution of economic tasks. But this political approach toward solving economic tasks on the organizational level means that, for party committees, dealing with the economy means primarily dealing with the people who are managing the economy, carefully rearing and promoting cadres, and inculcating in them a political approach to the matter at hand. The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum's attention focused on these questions.

The monitoring and verification of execution of decisions is a most important part of party leadership of society. This is not the ordinary administrative monitoring done by every department, institution, or enterprise. Essentially, it is the monitoring of th[illegible] implementation of policy, the solution of political, socioeconomic, and ideological tasks by society, and the implementation of the ideals of the working class and the principles and norms of socialism in all spheres and sectors. It is no accident that Lenin noted: "THE MONITORING OF PEOPLE AND THE MONITORING OF THE ACTUAL EXECUTION OF DEEDS -- this, this alone, and nothing but this is now the pivot of all work and all policy" (Vol 45, p 16).

The party constantly orients its organizations toward the need to devote greater attention to the verification of execution. There still are frequent instances when the monitoring of adopted decisions is implemented mainly in the form of requests for written reports and accounts instead of inspection of the actual state of affairs. The key to enhancing the efficiency of monitoring lies in lively organizational work and the personal inspection of the state of affairs.

The activity of party committees has recently shown more creative questing, businesslike efficiency, organization, and planning in resolving economic and social tasks and educating working people. Their efforts are increasingly concentrated on work with people actually in party organizations and collectives. At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the results of the report and election campaign noted, the work style of many party organizations has as yet shown no fundamental improvement. Quite often party committees, acting out of inertia, err on the side of adopting numerous resolutions and holding unjustifiably numerous conferences and sessions and are still inadequately monitoring the execution of decisions.

The success of the CPSU's political leadership is ensured by its reliance on the masses on its close ties with them. Without this, Lenin pointed out, "political activity would inevitably turn into a game" (Vol 10, p 356).

Great attention to the experience of the masses, faith in their inexhaustible creative potential, and ability to express their aspirations and interests in precise political slogans and programs for action run through our party's entire history. The strength of political leadership lies in ties with the masses, since not a single socioeconomic problem can be resolved without the working people's active participation or broad support. The CPSU gained its leading position and its leading role and strengthens them through its selfless service to the people and its ability to accurately express their interests. The unity of party and people that has been established during the years of socialism is a mighty constructive force of the new society.

While being the leading force of the socialist society, the CPSU itself is constantly learning from the people, drawing revolutionary optimism and energy from the living spring of creativity of the masses, and, on this basis, deepening the scientific approach toward the elaboration of the strategy of progress toward communism and enhancing the level of political leadership of the socialist society's development.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA THEATER PERFORMANCE

LD152139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpts] The Kirghiz Academic Drama Theater is in Alma-Ata on a friendship tour. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, was present at the first performance.

DEMICHEV PRESENTS MEDALS TO PERFORMERS

PM151321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by "our correspondent": "Presentation of A.D. Popov Medals"]

[Excerpt] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has presented A.D. Popov medals to a group of Soviet theater personalities in recognition of their great contributions to the development of the military patriotic theme.

INTERIOR MINISTER FEDORCHUK MEETS JOURNALISTS

PM101523 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 May 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting With the USSR Minister of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, has had a meeting with the editorial collegium and workers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He informed those assembled of the basic directions of the activity of internal affairs organs to strengthen socialist legality and law and order in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the February and April plenums and in his address to the voters. He also answered questions from the journalists.

The meeting was chaired by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA chief editor A. Chavoskiy.

GAPUROV OPENS TURKMEN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

GF131547 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad, 28 Apr (TURKMENINFORM) -- The sound of the bell filled the auditorium of the new 9th VUZ in Turkmenistan, announcing today the opening of the Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature.

Representatives of the republic's community, students, and teachers gathered today at a ceremonial meeting marking the opening of Turkmenistan's new VUZ. M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, wore a red robe. The ceremony was opened by S.N. Muradov, Turkmen SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

M.G. Gapurov addressed the participants with words of greetings. He said: The establishment of the Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature is clear evidence of the concern of the party and government for further developing the republic's economy and culture. It is portentious that the new higher educational institution is opened at a time when the country is living under great political events -- the February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which adopted a resolution on the basic directions of the reforms of the general educational and vocational schools. The Soviet people and Turkmenistan workers warmly welcomed the unanimous election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The documents and decisions of the party and government, further noted Comrade Gapurov, give further impetus to common creative work, the basic directions of which are specified by the 26th CPSU Congress. Together with all peoples of the country, the working people of Soviet Turkmenistan are contributing to the solution of the important national economic tasks. Comrade Gapurov discussed the progress in fulfilling the planned tasks in the various sectors of the national economy. The Great October Revolution opened unlimited capabilities for the spiritual progress of the Turkmen people. Illiteracy will be eliminated forever. At present, one person out of three is a student.

A considerable contribution to the successes achieved by Turkmenistan in communist construction belongs to the higher school, whose success is highly assessed by the party and government. Three higher educational institutions in the republic were awarded the Orders of the Soviet Union.

The party and Soviet Government always devote great significance to the development of the higher school. In the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, 3 VUZ were opened in Turkmenistan and 2 faculties were opened in Tashauz and Mary. The government and the leading organs adopted resolutions aimed at improving learning and teaching of Russian language at the schools of the union republics. This creates important tasks in the work for raising the level of preparing Russian-language teachers. The Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature, which is a specialized higher educational institution, is required to carry out these tasks.

In mature socialism, Gapurov noted further, the knowledge of the Russian language has become a vital necessity. This is a language of international communication. It is the language of the great Lenin and furthers the flexible intercourse of nations and nationalities and the mutual exchange of expertise and achievements in all spheres of life.

On behalf of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committees, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, and all the republic's workers, M.G. Gapurov expressed cordial regards and acknowledgement to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and personally to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the constant assistance and the fatherly concern for the prosperity and happiness of the Turkmen people. Comrade Gapurov expressed assurance the institute's collective will successfully fulfill the important and responsible tasks assigned to it.

Attending the ceremony were V.F. Zhulenev, Ch.S. Karryyev, N.V. Makarkin, M. Mollayeva, A.I. Rachkov, M.G. Shmidt, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; O.I. Ishankuliyev, S.A. Niyazov, candidate members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and R.A. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

NEW REPUBLIC OFFICIALS COMPLETE STUDY COURSE

PM072023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadres' Study"]

[Text] A study course for newly elected union republic Central Committee and kraykom and obkom secretaries in charge of questions of industry and construction, and the first secretaries of oblast, kray, and republic center gorkoms has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They studied topical questions of the theory and practice of improving developed socialist society, the international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state, and party committees' organizational and ideological work stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the premises and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reports and speeches.

Great attention was paid to questions of the CPSU's economic policy at the stage of developed socialism, the improvement of the management of the national economy, and party committees' activity in mobilizing the working people to improve the effectiveness and quality of work, accelerate scientific and technical progress, and develop socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans for the 4th year and the 5-year plan as a whole. An important place in the studies was occupied by questions of the implementation of large-scale economic experiments in a number of spheres of the national economy, labor productivity growth, the reduction of the prime cost of output, and the consolidation of socialist discipline of labor. The students were addressed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs I.N. Dmitriyev, F.I. Mochalin, I.I. Sakhnyuk, K.S. Simonov, V.S. Frolov, and I.P. Yastrebov; CPSU Central Committee department first deputy and deputy chiefs B.I. Gostev, V.S. Zakharov, V.I. Lobusov, I.I. Skiba, Yu.V. Petrov, V.M. Frolyshev, and B.S. Semenov; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; USSR Ministers and State Committee Chairmen B.V. Bakin, N.T. Glushkov, G.D. Kolmogorov, A.I. Mayorets, M.S. Shkabardnya, and V.V. Fedorchuk; N.P. Kabanov, USSR first deputy minister of the construction materials industry; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; L.Ye. Babashkin, USSR deputy minister of finances; and professors from the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy.

The students had meetings at CPSU Central Committee departments. They were briefed on the work experience of Moscow Gorkom and Obkom and a number of ministries and departments, scientific research institutes, industrial enterprises, and construction organizations, and visited sectoral exhibitions. The students attended the ceremonial session to mark the 114th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses.

'PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM' REVIEWED

PM090959 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Book review by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Drobizhev under the rubric "Published:" "On the Basis of Known Truths"]

[Text] In defining the social sciences' tasks under present conditions, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum: "The problems of mature socialism should be on the main avenue of social sciences' development. It is a case of using already known truths as a basis for advancing, expanding our theoretical horizon, and deepening our idea of the most important natural laws of the country's economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual progress." On this subject, a collective monograph by scholars of the USSR Academy of Sciences History of the USSR Institute recently published at the Mysl Publishing House in the series "Real Socialism: Theory and Practice" attracts attention. (Footnote) ("Topical Problems of the History of Developed Socialism in the USSR" [Aktualnyye Problemy Istorii Razvitogo Sotsializma v SSSR] Moscow, Mysl Publishing House 1984. Editorial Collegium: S.L. Senyavskiy (chief editor), I.Ye. Borozheykin, V.A. Kozlov, S.V. Popov) It is devoted to a study of the country's development from 1961 through 1980 and is essentially the first attempt in Soviet historiography to provide a comprehensive study of the society of developed socialism in action.

The authors of the monograph consistently describe the most important areas of the social life of the mature socialist society: economic, social, political, and spiritual.

A central place in the book -- as is natural -- is taken by the elucidation of the powerful factor of Soviet society's development at the present stage, that is, the further growth of the Communist Party's leading and guiding role and the intensification of its theoretical, political, and organizational activity. The demonstration of the growth of the CPSU's leading role is the leitmotif running through all chapters of the book. The main avenues of the party's foreign and domestic policy are analyzed in a special chapter entitled "The policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is a very important factor in building communism."

Analyzing the development of the economy of mature socialism, the authors of the work have paid special attention to the development of agriculture, to problems of improving Soviet people's welfare, and to the intensification of the Soviet economy's social orientation under present conditions. In close relation to the economic and social spheres, the book also reveals the political development of Soviet society. Together with a detailed analysis of the political system, taken in action, the authors focus attention on the main path of our political system's evolution -- the democratization of Soviet society.

The monograph reveals in a new, nontraditional way the problems of Soviet society's spiritual development. Having described in detail the main features of the culture of developed socialism, the authors focus attention on the problem of the correlation of new phenomena in spiritual life with traditions and cultural heritage, and also on topical questions of the formation of Soviet working people's cultural nature.

The masses' social activeness is a topic of special study for the authors of the work under review. The nationwide scope of socialist competition is revealed as a very important natural law of developed socialism, and its new forms, which emerged in the late seventies and early eighties, are shown. The growth of the working people's participation in the management of society and the state is shown on the basis of a large amount of factual material.

At the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko warned researchers of developed socialism against a facile approach to present-day problems, and the monograph seriously analyzes "bottlenecks," disproportions, contradictions, and shortcomings relating to each sphere of social development. It is important, however, that their analysis is couched in a constructive spirit and that the CPSU's vigorous, tireless activity in eliminating these shortcomings is comprehensively stressed.

The enlistment of diverse new, specific, historical material, and in-depth analysis of our society's social evolution over the past 20 years, and a creative, critical use of the entire wealth of modern historiography have enabled the collective of the monograph's authors' not only to sum up the achievements of social science in analyzing developed socialism, but also to raise the historical study of this new stage in our society's development to a qualitatively new level. There is no doubt that this book will win recognition from the broadest readership.

ARMENIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONVENES

GF151522 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has held a session, reviewing the results of the quarterly fulfillment of the Armenian SSR 1984 economic and social development state plan and Armenian SSR state budget.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that the republic's workers, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and realizing the measures aimed at the fulfillment of the 1984 plan targets and the overall 11th 5-Year Plan, have successfully fulfilled the basic targets of the first 3-month plan, securing the further development of the republic's economy. The quarterly plan for industrial production volume has been fulfilled by 103.1 percent and the output sales plan by 102.8 percent. A total of R52 million over the plan has been produced and R46.0 over the plan sold. Taken as a whole, the industrial output volume has increased by 6.9 percent in comparison with the first quarter of 1983.

The plans and socialist obligations of the majority of industrial output types have been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The output of highest quality category production in comparison with the same period last year has increased by 11.7 percent and formed 19.9 percent of the overall commodities output volume. The labor productivity in industry has increased by 4.2 percent.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are successfully fulfilling agricultural work. The state purchases of animals, poultry, milk and eggs have increased.

The situation in capital construction has improved. In comparison with the same period last year, state capital investments have increased by 7.1 percent, and installation and construction work by 5.3 percent. The commissioning of fixed capital has grown by 10.5 percent.

At the same time, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that there have been shortcomings and mistakes in the work of individual national economy sectors and branches. A total of 45 production associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the output sales plan and 40 enterprises have not fulfilled the industrial production volume plan. A number of enterprises have been heavily fined for not meeting the quality standards for their products.

The state capital investment funds allocated for the construction of production installations have been realized by 93.6 percent and the state capital investment funds allocated to the development of agriculture by 81.4 percent.

The first-quarter plan of the Armenian SSR state budget revenues has been fulfilled by 104.1 percent and the expenses by 86.4 percent. The payments and accounting discipline in the national economy is not on an appropriate level.

The session noted the necessity of taking measures for the unswerving fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It was stressed that it is necessary to strengthen contractual discipline everywhere, which demands clear and correct work in all national economy sectors. Particular attention was paid to the implementation of the most modern science and technological achievements; economization techniques, raw materials, energy resources, and fuel; and the perfection of production management.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urged the leaders of the ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations to comprehensively analyze the results of plan fulfillment of the first quarter of 1984. They should be led by the resolutions of the December 1983 and February and April 1984 Plenums as well as by the corresponding decisions of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the instructions and conclusions made in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the first session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and should eliminate the existing shortcomings. During the second quarter of the year they should make up the deficiencies caused by the underfulfillment allowed in the plan targets and secure the stable and balanced work of all associations, enterprises and structures; the maximum acceleration of the production growth rates; the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan targets and the counterplans and socialist obligations adopted by the labor collectives; and the successful completion of the overall 5-Year Plan period.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to increasing labor productivity above the plan and reducing the prime costs of output and labor.

Based on the issues raised by Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-industrial Complex, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urged the Ministries of Agriculture, Fruit, and Vegetables Industry and Food Industry, the State Committee for Forestry Industry, and the rayon soviets of people's deputies executive committees to establish and realize measures to raise production efficiency and largely implement the system of economic accounting and collective contracts to secure the considerable compensation received from production potential created in the agro-industrial complex branches, and on that basis, to more fully satisfy the population's demand for food products and industry's needs for agricultural raw materials.

It is necessary to secure the completion of the spring sowing and the fertilization of the lands in an acceptable way and on schedule; to realize the comprehensive agrochemical measures aimed at the attainment of the agricultural targets in defined volumes; to make productive use of the other material and technical resources allocated to agriculture; to organize transport of the animals to summer fields, to achieve stable growth of grain, fruits, vegetables, sugarbeet, meat and milk products; and to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 state sales plans for agricultural and livestock provisions.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agro-Industrial Complex Affairs Commission and the Armenian SSR Ministry of Agriculture have been urged to review the reasons for the reduction in livestock provisions production and animals in individual republic rayons and to take necessary measures.

By giving important significance to the organization of scheduled and operative supervision over the course of fulfillment of the plans and undertaken socialist obligations regarding the increase in labor productivity and reduction of the prime costs of output and labor in enterprises, organizations and associations, the Council of Ministers urged the republic's departments and ministries to ensure systematic supervision over fulfillment of the targets and the socialist obligations undertaken by enterprises and organizations as well as over the establishment and realization of operative measures to secure the fulfillment of plans, and mobilize the existing reserves in order to increase public production efficiency.

The republic's ministries and departments were urged to constantly supervise the reduction of fuel consumption, electric and thermal energy, metal, raw materials and substances; the fulfillment of the targets for additional economization by the associations, enterprises, and organizations; and to take necessary measures in order to secure the fulfillment of those targets.

The Ministries of Light Industry, Timber, and Wood Processing Industry, and Local Industry, and other ministries and departments dealing with the production of public consumer goods are obliged to take measures to expand the assortments of the produced output, improve their quality, and to deliver the goods on schedule to the trade organizations in accordance with the signed contracts.

The ministries, departments, and city and rayon people's deputies soviet executive committees have been urged:

-- To establish and realize concrete measures in order to secure the fulfillment of the budget revenues targets in all subject enterprises and organizations, to take measures in order to put an end to violations of the timing of budget revenue payments, and to forbid the diversion of state capital investments to private uses.

-- To strengthen supervision over the conservation of state means and material values and secure their efficient use and to establish measures to eliminate the shortcomings revealed during the audit of the 1983 financial and economic activities results.

-- To establish and realize measures in order to considerably cut down the overnormative reserves of the commodities and material values and ready-made output.

F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

ARMENIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY HOLDS PLENUM

GF151932 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Society for Knowledge Administration has held a plenum. The plenum reviewed the activities of the society's Yerevan city organization in propagandizing achievements in scientific techniques and prominent production expertise in light of the June 1983 and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions.

The plenum was opened by Academician V. Ambartsumya, chairman of the Society for Knowledge Administration and president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Professor V. Avakyan, chairman of the Natural Sciences Knowledge Propagandization section of the Society, addressed the plenum.

The 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, by giving importance to increasing public production and labor efficiency and intensifying the country's economy, have set the task to achieve that aim through accelerating scientific and technical progress and implementing joint governmental scientific and technical policy. From that viewpoint, those who spoke noted that the society's Yerevan organization has carried out considerable work. Through lectures, complex plans and the most important scientific and technical problems are being conveyed to large groups of the working masses.

At the same time the plenum raised the existing mistakes and shortcomings in the work of the society's Yerevan organization. A talk was held stressing that it is necessary to use the existing means more purposefully and rationally, to propagandize more strongly the achievements in scientific techniques and prominent production expertise, and to pay greater attention to economization, the brigade contract and the widespread propagandization of other intensive factors securing economic progress.

N. Khrushchov, candidate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, addressed the plenum.

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD151123 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- The Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry here today.

Speaking about the committee's activities, Colonel-General David Dragunskiy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union who chairs the public association, said that it concentrates in its work on exposing the reactionary ideology and political practices of present-day international Zionism and its anti-Soviet propaganda.

The anti-Zionist committee, he said, has strongly condemned the fettering "peace agreement" which has been imposed on Lebanon by Isreal and which violated the former's sovereignty. "We expose the methods borrowed from the arsenal of Nazi war criminals such as concentration camps, keeping people in custody in unbearable conditions, summary beating and murders, and Israel's institutionalization of terror as its state policy," Dragunskiy said.

He exposed the provocative role played by international Zionist centres and their emissaries who act under the spurious slogan of "defending the Soviet Jewry". "The vile campaign of anti-Soviet slander has also been joined by President Reagan," Dragunskiy pointed out.

"Seeking to draw attention away from the threat to peace, which emanates from the aggressive policy of his administration, and from real violations of human rights in the United States, this rabid opponent of mutual understanding among nations claims that Jews in the Soviet Union have fallen 'victim to repression'."

President Reagan, Dragunskiy said, exploits the effect of multiple repetitions in spreading slander, hoping that, if repeated over and over again, some of the lies will sink in. The U.S. President also counts in this effort on the lack of knowledge about the issue among his compatriots. Applying disinformation, he tries to brainwash also those whose greatgrandfathers fled the pogroms against Jews under the Czarist regime to seek refuge overseas.

The attending newsmen's attention was called at the press conference to the fact the Zionist politicoes' hope to lure Jews out of the USSR has collapsed. The absolute majority of the Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality bluntly decline the provocative appeals by the Zionist tempters.

Yefim Lekht, a Kishinev inhabitant, told the press conference about how Zionists' blackmail has spelled tragedy for this family. He had refused to go to Israel, but the Zionists were able, through deception, to induce his wife, who suffered from a grave illness, to emigrate with their under-age children. That had a tragic outcome. "The Zionist emissaries are mean and vindictive. I have found this out from my own experience. I know quite a few cases where, after failing to prod people into leaving for Israel, Zionists floated foul rumors to compromize the families of these people, sow suspicion and provoke conflicts," Lekht said.

"We are educated in the spirit of internationalism by our entire way of life," said Nataliya Grindberg, a student studying at the mechanico-mathematical deparment of Moscow University. "Western propaganda claims that young Jews are barred from higher education are lies."

Citing specific facts, Aron Vergelis, editor-in-chief of the magazine SOVETISH GEIMLAND, debunked the Zionists' calumnies that there are obstacles to developing Jewish national culture in the USSR.

Leonid Shkolnik, editor-in-chief of the newspaper BIROBIDZHANER SHTERN [redacted] published in the administrative centre of the Jewish Autonomous Region, briefed th spondents on planned events to celebrate the forthcoming 50th anniversary since th 's formation.

"It was announced recently in the West that an 'international parliamentary group in defense of human rights' has been set up there, whose plans distinctly show a pro-Zionist rationale behind them," said grinder Viktor Pushkarev of the Moscow Calculating and Analytical Machine Factory, who is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a member of the Anti-Zionist Committee's Presidium. "It is perfectly obvious that this group is just an unofficial association of persons, who in fact have no powers to speak on behalf of either the the parliaments of their countries or any state agencies. The formation of this group is another attempt at revitalizing the discredited Western campaign 'in defense of human rights in the USSR' in order to divert world public opinion from the most pressing and vital problems of the times."

Reportage Continues

LD152237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1823 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] A press conference of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public was held today for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Our correspondent Oleg Blinov reports:

[Blinov] The main thing in the work of the committee is to expose the reactionary activity of contemporary international Zionism. At the press conference the provocative role of international centers of Zionism was demonstrated convincingly. In the introductory speech Colonel General Dragunskiy, chairman of the committee and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, said:

[Begin Dragunskiy recording] All of our committee' activity is permeated by the idea of indissoluble friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union which, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized, is one of the very important gains of socialism. It is well known that in the global offensive by the more aggressive forces of imperialism against positions of peace, the role of shock weapon is ascribed to international Zionism and the adventurist policy of ruling circles in Israel. The provocative and slanderous actions of the ideological and political adventurists from the ranks of international Zionism are part of the psychologicial war by the West against the Soviet Union.

The methods used are also varied. Through our activity we have tried to expose the specific essence of its crimes and to demonstrate the perniciousness of the ideology and political practice of Zionism. [end recording]

[Blinov] During the press conference, attention was drawn to the fact that an absolute majority of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality resolutely reject the provocative calls of the Zionist tempters. Addressing the press conference, (Fisher), a locksmith and toolmaker from the experimental electromechanical works, said:

[Begin (Fisher) recording] I belong to the multinational working class and the Soviet country, which indivisibly supports the national policy of the CPSU. With complete determination I wish to state that we workers are disturbed by the slander spread by Zionists against our country. Uninvited advocates from among the Zionist agents particularly distort the facts of our reality and count on sowing distrust among Soviet people. All this causes rightful and angry indignation among our Soviet public. [end recording]

[Blinov] Members of the presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public who were present at the press conference answered journalists' questions.

OBSERVERS DESCRIBE PRACTICE OF ISLAM IN USSR

LD111112 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] We have an item prepared at the request of Ms Patricia Townsend of Haymarket, Virginia, the United States. She is interested in the practice of Islam in the Soviet Union, how many followers this religion has and if the Soviet authorities generally take a dim view of this religious denomination. Our commentator Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared the question and answer program that follows to deal with Ms Townsend's letter. First of all let's take a general look at Islam as it is practised in the Soviet Union, where the Soviet Muslims generally reside, and what Islamic denomination do they belong to.

[Second announcer] The largest numbers of Muslims reside in the Soviet Central Asian republics, that is in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia, all having a long history of Islam and Islamic traditions. There are also followers of this religion in the Caucasus and some other parts of the country. The Muslims in this country belong mostly to the Sunnite denomination of Islam, the world's largest; there are also many Shi'ites. Soviet Muslims are self-governing with four independent spiritual boards taking care of their various interests -- in Tashkent, taking care of Central Asia; Ufa, which looks after the interests of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic and surrounding areas; in Baku and Makhach-Kala, looking after the interests of Muslims in the Caucasus. Muslim priests are trained locally in the theological schools in Tashkent and Bukhara, which are maintained and run exclusively on the basis of donations from the faithful. Money donations are also used for publishing religious literature and paying the clergymen.

[First announcer] In her letter Ms Townsend wonders how many Muslims there are in the Soviet Union. She writes -- I read 48 percent, but that seems too high an estimate.

[Second announcer] I don't see how you can arrive at any particular estimate of the number of practicing Muslims in this country. In civic life a person's attitude to religion, whether Islam as in this case or any other, is his or her private business. No official form or paper, be it passport, questionnaire or census sheet, ever requires to state religious belief. The Constitution of the USSR guarantees every citizen the right to profess any religion or none at all, to perform religious rites or to conduct atheistic propaganda. The authorities protect the rights of believers of all faiths without discrimination. On the other hand, the incitement of hostility or hatred on religious grounds is prohibited by law. The Soviet state forbids only such religious groups which, under the guise of faith, disturb the peace, encroach upon individual freedoms or cause their followers to disobey laws of the country. Anyway, with regard to your specific question I might quote from an insider's estimate. According to the chairman of the Muslim Religious Board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Mufti Ziauddin Babakhan, in the Soviet Union Islam is professed by many millions of people representing dozens of nations and ethnic groups. You will note, however, that he does not provide any specific figure because no official estimate is available for the reasons that I mentioned earlier, and primarily because no one is required to state his or her religious belief, keeping it a matter of private concern.

[First announcer] A recent issue of NEWSWEEK magazine nevertheless attempted to provide such an estimate, in fact stating that -- and I quote -- Muslim nationalities account for about 43 million Soviet citizens, 16.7 percent of the population -- unquote. Is that any indication of the actual number of followers of Islam in the Soviet Union?

[Second announcer] I'm afraid that's not the case. As I understand, NEWSWEEK concludes that Muslim nationalities is the same as followers of Islam and consequently 43 million Soviet citizens are allegedly Muslims. That seems a far-fetched conclusion to say the least. There are indeed over 40 million Soviet citizens who list their ethnic origins as Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Azerbaijanis, Tatars and others, who have had a history of Muslim traditions, but that does not really spell out we have just as many actual followers of Islam in this country. Just as descendants from Britain residing in the United States are not necessarily members of the Church of England, by the same token ethnic Uzbeks or Tatars are not necessarily followers of Islam.

Prior to the 1917 socialist revolution Islam was the religion of the oppressed minorities, with the Russian Orthodox Church being the domineering and intolerant faith, regarding all other religious denominations and their followers as so much vermin. Needless to say that in those conditions Muslims suffered social and national oppression. Their religion and customs were trampled underfoot and they themselves were victims of discrimination in various fields of life, their lands serving as virtual prisons, so in those conditions their faith was the last-ditch resort they had in life and Islam served for those downtrodden people as a kind of unifying force. Things changed, however, after the 1917 socialist revolution which brought down the reigning Russian monarchy. Less than a month after the revolution the new Soviet Government headed by Lenin issued a special appeal to the country's Muslims: Henceforth your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions, said the appeal, are declared free and inviolable. Arrange your national life freely and without hindrance. You have a right to that. Unquote. A subsequent decree on the separation of the church from the state guaranteed all citizens of Soviet Russia complete freedom of conscience. The Russian Orthodox Church henceforth ceased to enjoy official privileges and to receive financial aid from the state.

[First announcer] Did this measure stimulate the spread of Islam and its influence throughout the Muslim areas in the Soviet Union?

[Second announcer] On the contrary. The freedom of conscience that was written into law by the new Soviet Government seems to have sapped religious fervor. That is true not only of the Russian Orthodox Church but also other religions, including Islam. Religious freedom granted to the Muslim people, coupled with the massive effort to upgrade the social and economic levels of the former colonies, had brought about an exodus from religion, including Islam. The former Russian colonies of Central Asia, which once were some of the world's most backward nations, have surged ahead of preeminence in many fields of social and economic development. Unlike their former brethren in faith in the Middle East, in Iran or Pakistan, the residents of Soviet Central Asia are enjoying living standards unmatched in those countries, and I'm talking, of course, of the general living standards, not the absurd life styles of the Middle East shaykhs. In any case the younger generations of Soviet Central Asian republics have tended overwhelmingly to reach for school textbooks rather than the Koran.

[First announcer] According to the latest census report Soviet Central Asian republics have shown relatively high birth rates, in fact exceeding those for the Slav population, such Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians. By the year 2000 the (?move in) birth rate could push the number of Central Asian residents up to over 60 million, or about 20 percent of the total population. To quote from the NEWSWEEK article we mentioned earlier, that demographic shift will create enormous problems for the Soviet leadership, and NEWSWEEK lists those problems as an eventual labor shortage in European parts of the country, problems in the Soviet Armed Forces and concern about a resurgence of Islamic nationalism. Would you comment on those assertions?

[Second announcer] The trouble with this assessment offered by NEWSWEEK is that the magazine tries to create the impression of there being irreconcilable contradictions between what it calls Muslim nationalities and the Slavs inhabiting this country. If that were the case the Soviet Union indeed would be in deep trouble, having to cope with internal strife. However, this country, which incorporates over 100 nationalities living side by side, due to its nationalities policy has evolved into a remarkably homogeneous society, essentially based on the principle live and let live.

While each nationality and ethnic group have retained their specific features and trades together, taken as a whole, they present a remarkable entity based on respect for each other, (?mature) systems and social equality. The viability of this country was well tested during the Second World War when Hitler's Germany invaded the Soviet Union in the early forties. At the time, while most of the European nations were trampled underfoot by t Nazi occupiers, the Soviet Union virtually singlehanded bore the brunt of the Nazi onslaught and eventually, in cooperation with its allies, brought the war to an end crushing Hitler's regime. There is no way the Soviet Union could have gone through such a trial if it was indeed embroiled in any internal strife as suggested by NEWSWEEK. It was the entire nation as a whole -- Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Georgians and others -- that emerged victorious in this life and death struggle. And this national unity proved true during the war and it is certainly true today in a country that has evolved into a new social entity -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NEW IZVESTIYA RUBRIC DEVOTED TO HISTORY

PM081146 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 April in its Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a full-page feature, the first in a new series under the rubric "Heritage: Pages From Our Native History."

The feature opens with a 500-word introduction under the heading "Parting Words" by Hero of Socialist Labor Academician I. Mints, stressing the importance of historical studies and expressing the hope that the rubric will include items on those who "have helped our native history to advance along the path of social progress" and on "at least some aspects of the 'technology' of historical science itself."

The feature also includes a 500-word unattributed review of an article by Yu.F. Dashkov, "Russian Revolutionary Publications in the Helsinki University Library," published in the journal VOPROSY ISTORII: a 1,500-word report by T. Chanturiya on the Leningrad Public Library manuscripts section; and a 900-word commentary by Viktor Shklovskiy on a "rare photograph" of Lev Tolstoy at the age of 76.

Finally, the feature includes a 2,000-word article by Aleksandr Borshchagovskiy under the heading "Life Itinerary," describing the life of the Russian revolutionary I.V. Babushkin, who vanished without a trace in the aftermath of the 1905 revolution. Borshchagovskiy writes:

"It was only in December 1910 that RABOCHAYA GAZETA published an obituary by Lenin under the heading 'Ivan Vasilyevich Babushkin.' 'We are living in accursed times,' Lenin wrote, 'when such a thing is possible: an eminent party worker, the pride of the party, a comrade who selflessly gave his whole life to the workers' cause, vanishes without a trace. The people closest to him, his wife and his mother, his closest comrades, do not know what has happened to him: whether he is pining in hard labor somewhere, whether he has died in some prison, or whether he has died a heroic death fighting the enemy.'"

BRIEFS

VISITING TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS -- A group of trade unions workers from Finland, Norway, (?Tania), Ukraine, and Luxembourg are currently visiting Yerevan at the invitation of the Armenian Trade Unions Council. The guests are acquainting themselves with the activities of the trade unions organizations of our republic, visiting industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific research institutes, historic monuments and tourist sites. A reception was organized at the Armenian Trade Unions Council in honor of the guests. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 8 May 84 GF]

EDITORIAL ADDRESSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT, TASKS

PM101530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerating the Economy's Development"]

[Text] The socialist economy is the chief sphere of the Soviet people's creative activity. The measures elaborated by the CPSU to strengthen state and labor discipline, organization, and order in production have imparted great dynamism to its development. The policy of the economy's intensive development is being implemented more purposefully than before. The nationwide competition to overfulfill the most important economic indicators and the struggle to make fuller use of the production potential and all resources are spreading.

"Nowadays," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out at his meeting with Moscow metallurgists, "the collective creative quest for solutions to urgent questions, businesslike efficiency, and exactingness are particularly characteristic of the sociopolitical atmosphere in which our people are living and working."

Our party and Soviet people are working persistently to totally overcome complexities in the economy's development and to scale new heights. A sound foundation has been laid for this. In the first quarter of this year, the USSR Central Statistical Administration report testifies, there was an appreciable increase in the industrial production growth rate. Compared with the same period of last year, the increase in industrial output was 4.9 percent compared to 3.8 percent according to the annual plan. A weighty addition. In absolute terms it amounted to R9.1 billion. Labor productivity increased 4.6 percent compared with 3.4 percent according to the annual plan.

Among the union republics Belorussia, Georgia, Kirghizia, Lithuania, and the RSFSR achieved the highest growth rates for production efficiency indicators. Industry in Uzbekistan, Moldavia, and Turkmenia has a growth rate below the average level. Among the sectors of industry the leading positions are held by labor collectives in power machine building, machine tool building, and instrument making. The plan for gas extraction and production of finished rolled ferrous metals and agricultural machinery was successfully fulfilled. Production of machine tools with program control and of industrial robots is developing at a preferential rate. The food and meat and dairy industries are maintaining the pace set.

Although there has been an improvement this year in the situation regarding deliveries of output in accordance with customers' orders, many enterprises still do not fulfill them with regard to the whole range of goods. The chief reason is an old approach to work and a desire to exceed the target, above all, in terms of the total volume of output. The inadequate coordination of effort among the departments involved in producing the end product and the poor interest of transportation workers and supply organs in ensuring deliveries and shipments of products are also a hindrance.

Enterprises in the timber and pulp and paper industry, the production of mineral fertilizers, and fishing failed to supply a particularly large amount of products, although they exceeded the plan in terms of volume. It is clear that the leaders of these associations and enterprises must change their approach to the fulfillment of targets. The sectors' headquarters and also USSR Gossnab territorial organs have a great role to play here. It is these that must erect a barrier to the production of output which no one is waiting for.

In the five sectors of industry which are now conducting the economic experiment involving an extension of the rights of enterprises and increase in their responsibility for the work results, the results of economic activity are appreciably better than in industry as a whole. In particular, production growth rates are higher, better use is made of resources, and delivery plans are fulfilled more successfully. Thus, these targets were fully fulfilled by associations and enterprises of the Ukrainian Food Industry Ministry, Belorussian light industry, and Lithuanian local industry. It is also necessary to strive for the same situation in sectors which are not yet working under the new conditions of management.

Production growth rates are directly dependent on the vigor with which a particular labor collective retools production on a new technical basis. For this it is necessary to replace or liquidate obsolete jobs more resolutely and thereby improve the shift coefficient of new equipment, organize production in a scientific way, and skillfully stimulate the labor of workers and specialists. The party sets the task of more actively carrying out the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises, regarding these as priority projects in construction plans.

The careful, rational utilization of material resources is a nationwide concern. Much is being done to resolve the problem, but by no means all the possibilities have been utilized. For if material expenditure per ruble of social product is reduced by just 1 kopek, the country will obtain additional national revenue to the tune of R13 billion. It is necessary to hold thrift competition-reviews still more widely and enhance the role of labor collectives, people's control organs, and the USSR Gossnab Interdepartmental Commission in the struggle against mismanagement.

The national economy's transfer to an intensive path presupposes a fundamental improvement in the quality of people's work and the products they produce. Growth in the volume of output is just one indicator of labor efficiency. The main thing is that every product fully satisfy all the customer's requirements. Every specimen of equipment will be up to modern standards if the latest achievements of scientific and technical thought have been utilized in its planning. It is important to fulfill the plans for new equipment at every enterprise and in all sectors.

The utmost intensification of social production and the enhancement of its efficiency is the cause of millions of Soviet people. Here, as in all sectors of life and work, Communists must be in the forefront. Let every party organization exactingly discuss the results of the first quarter and the work of enterprises in April and outline specific measures aimed at successfully implementing the plans for the 4th year of the 5-year plan and eliminating the shortcomings that exist.

The higher the responsibility shown for the entrusted task, the more effective will be the results of our economic building and the fulfillment of the tasks advanced by the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN ONE PLANT VIEWED

PM111335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by IZVESTIYA economic observer V. Romanyuk under the rubric "Letters on the Economic Experiment": "Understanding Rhythm"]

[Text] The first quarter and now April 1984 as well have been spent under the conditions of the economic experiment. One-third of a year is a major landmark... We now continue our talk with Stanislav Vladimirovich Demidovich, general director of the "Dinamo" Electrical Machine Building Association in Moscow.

The previous letters, published in January and March, described the collective's entry into the experiment and its first successes, hopes, and expectations. Let us now try to sum up a few results.

"We have made a leap forward in terms of production volume and have stabilized deliveries," S. Demidovich said. "But consumers need smooth deliveries, they expect output to be dispatched ahead of schedule. How can we deliver ahead of schedule when we are still carrying out one-half of the program in the final third of the month? The inadequate standard of dispatching and shortages of components have also taken their toll."

The association achieved a substantial increase in the production of electrical equipment in the first quarter and exceeded the set target for labor productivity growth by 1.9 percent -- and productivity outstripped wages twice as fast as envisaged by the normative. Unfortunately, the experiment's most important indicator was not achieved: The plan for deliveries was only 98.5 percent fulfilled. Last year's level was exceeded by more than 10 percent, but nevertheless the association's collective is still in arrears with its customers.

Mikhail Andreyevich Belyavskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's Electrical Equipment Department, has again telephoned the editorial office to give his own "result": In the first quarter metallurgical workers failed to receive 20 percent of the planned electric cranes, and a considerable proportion of the shortfall is due to the capital's "Dinamo" Association. As a result, the capital repair of blast furnace, open hearth furnace, and rolling shops is being delayed. This is an acute and important question and cannot be avoided.

"Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted quite rightly at the meeting with the collective of Moscow's Serp i Molot plant that the nonfulfillment of contractual commitments for output deliveries leads to disruptions in the work of other collectives," S. Demidovich said: "One should not let down one's comrades and we will rectify the situation. But our partners must also establish their needs more carefully and economically. Sometimes the commissioning of a new construction project is late but you hand over the electrical equipment on time, even if it is going to be left waiting out in the open. What is the point in fulfilling a delivery like that? Where we are actually falling down in our work is in the careful study of customers' real requirements and of their greatest shortages, which we must meet first of all. We recently opened a computer center and fed in 50,000 contracts -- expressed not in monetary terms, as is usually the case, but as items. This will help us take a more objective look at the present situation."

[Romanyuk] "But the experiment demands 100 percent fulfillment of deliveries...."

[Demidovich] "And that is right: There must be order. But if some deliveries can be deferred there is nothing to prevent an alteration in the legal status of contracts. In return we will balance them more accurately against capacities and resources. At present contracts are drawn up on the basis of allocated resources with no consideration of the sheer diversity of needs. In a number of cases this leads to squandering, the irrational use of resources, and all kinds of shortages. We must turn contracts from a weapon of intimidation into a real factor in ensuring enterprises' steady work."

[Romanyuk] "Will this not lead to a 'tug-of-war'? After all, customers, who have learned from bitter experience, are not averse to stocking up on electrical equipment."

[Demidovich] "Such phenomena will not occur once customers start believing that they really will receive output within the strictly stipulated deadline. I believe that the experiment is revealing unexpected aspects in the exercise of the collective's rights and responsibility.

For example, we began to notice a drop in the demand for small motors. So we calculated the real demand and decided: We will wait till the end of the month and then we will reduce our quantities and return some of the plant's allocation of funds and resources to the Gossnab organizations."

[Romanyuk] "But it is common knowledge that Gossnab is quite 'miserly.' Will this not mean that the plant will lose funds for next year?"

[Demidovich] "On the contrary, new elements have recently appeared in our relations with the USSR Gossnab. The main thing is mutual trust. Sometimes Gossnab has an imbalance in certain areas and the plant adopts a products list of items in short supply, regardless of the plan formula. Furthermore, in general the terms of the experiment make it disadvantageous to have surplus stocks of materials for the strictly specified products list."

The new type of economic thinking is not a supernatural gift. It takes shape primarily where the conditions have been created for displaying economic initiative and socialist enterprise, where the "fetters" of the current regulations and instructions have been removed, and where, finally, tangible success cannot be achieved simply by using the old store of knowledge and ideas in the sphere of management and production planning. The plant's relationship with the sector's headquarters is now formed in an entirely new way. Previously the association's economic services had to endlessly clarify elements of the plan with the ministry -- they had to strive, prove present different calculations. Now there is simply no need for this: the collective itself is in charge of the plan. The plan's main parameters are determined independently. The indicator of the main planned products list, which used to be rigidly planned and which no amount of effort or rational argument could alter, has been switched to the category of a control indicator. Now only the rate indicators -- for labor productivity and commodity output -- are set from above. But the collective has a vital interest in overfulfilling them since this is what determines the size of material incentives.

I noticed that the association's top leaders do not keep to themselves the rights to independence and initiative granted to the collective but "delegate" them -- among all the lower "tiers" of management. This time I visited the AC crane motor production unit. The way that production unit chief Yu.I. Feldman had used the independence granted to him was shown by the first quarter's work under the conditions of the experiment. The plan for contract deliveries was 100 percent fulfilled. Some 1,500 above-target machines were dispatched to customers within the country and 200 were sent for export. The value of this success is all the greater because this production unit has no "backup" in the country, and the pace of work at 1,000 plants large and small is directly dependent on it.

Yu. Feldman himself is a candidate of technical sciences and a former staffer of the All-Union Scientific Research, Planning, Design, and Technological Institute of Crane and Heavy Electrical Equipment. One would have expected him to talk about technical problems. But in conversation with me he spoke with particular interest about organizational decisions. Given the manpower shortage, the different profitability of operations, and the absence of interchangeability, the creation of the first integral process team of fitters was an important step forward. The team was headed by party committee member Akhmet Vakhitov. The team allocates bonuses independently in light of the coefficient of labor input.

The whole unit is a single production line on which the entire range of operations -- from machining to the assembly and testing of electrical machinery -- is carried out. The motor manufacturing cycle takes 6 days. If just one component is held up, the rhythm begins to be disrupted. Such disruptions have not yet been prevented completely, so in Yu. Feldman's words, "frantic sleepless nights" begin in the second half of the month.

it was not easy to achieve 100 percent delivery. In January a mill at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine stopped working and the production unit failed to receive 1 month's supply of a type of rolled iron. For just 10 days "Moskabel" "spoiled" the unit with smooth deliveries of enameled wire, so the sections were working "flat out" [v ritme "1"]. This is just a memory now. Copper supplies are now running at 60 percent of the daily schedule.

[Romanyuk] "But where does the 100 percent delivery figure come from?"

[Feldman] "We 'wound on' leftovers and everything that was left in reserve."

I found myself thinking: Demidovich had said nothing about this. True, talks had gone on with the ministry until 8 o'clock the night before, and presumably some solution had been found. Demidovich had not exploited the opportunity to "pull strings" via the newspaper. On the contrary, he had spoken about the efforts made by the cable workers to stabilize deliveries and about the growing mutual understanding between the collectives. What is needed now, in his opinion, is not recriminations but the deepening of cooperation between the enterprises taking part in the experiment.

By the way, I did see a Demidovich, a Demidovich who spoke harshly and bluntly about a slipshod partner -- the "Sevkabelektroapparat" association -- which was to blame for the failure to equip the Belorussian Truck Plant's heavy dump truck production unit. Although usually restrained in his assessment of his partner, this time the general director let rip:

"They refuse to understand the importance of the task! It was 30 March when we received the last item of the quarterly program from them. The second quarter has begun and the plan is increasing, but deliveries from Cherkassy are at 'zero' again!"

Yes, rhythm means more than just a collective's internal organization. Any disruption inevitably leads to rush work and this, in turn, leads to a drop in quality and loss of pace...As ever, V. Ovchinnikov, chief of the first apparatus section, was smiling, black-mustachioed, and outwardly imperturbable. You would think that the anxieties of these months, the nervous strain, rush work, and far from troublefree contacts with partners had never taken place. So here are the results of the first quarter: the plan for the delivery of the main crane apparatus was 99.9 percent fulfilled and that for consumer goods was 100 percent fulfilled.

[Romanyuk] "How come? After all, for consumer goods you were on the verge of a major shortfall."

[Ovchinnikov] "The 'Vulkan' plant stabilized its deliveries of shock absorbers and this made it possible to transfer the consumer goods section to a two-shift mode. Pressure had to be applied, of course..."

Does this mean, then, that deliveries are being made by dint of very strenuous efforts alone? Of course not. Without being in any way a panacea, the experiment is, as it were, a powerful catalyst in many processes -- not only in planning and production management but also in the retooling of production. The first stage of renewal covers the procurement cycle of production on which the rhythm of the whole manufacturing line depends. The machining base will be further developed by the commissioning of a new unit housing automatic machine tool and automatic production line complexes. And this means that extra manpower will not be needed.

During my meetings with Demidovich it sometimes seemed to me that the general director was being reticent about something, being diplomatic. But eventually I realized that he wants to resolve even the most awkward questions independently and fundamentally, so that the chain leading from a specific decision to the elaboration of a system can be traced.

I was aware that a considerable part of the general director's work time in recent weeks had been devoted to foundry problems. The plant had discussed various ways of freeing this "bottleneck," which has to be done if the plant is to feel at ease over the plan. What was the outcome? Here, too, Stanislav Vladimirovich was evasive: "The time is not yet ripe for newspaper coverage. Let us wait for the results."

That is the kind of man Demidovich is -- restrained, thoughtful, averse to posing and loud talk... The experiment is helping to "highlight" those qualities among management cadres about which the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum spoke: a high degree of discipline and concern for the state plan. It is this concern and anxiety for the plan that the "Dinamo" workers are experiencing now, as they make use of all the levers and incentives provided by the economic experiment to fulfill it unconditionally. The next letter will discuss how these levers and incentives are really operating.

INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

LD132249 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 May carries an interview by correspondent Vladimir Nazarov of Vladimir Yegorovich Astafyev, head of the Economic Planning Administration of the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, about the nature of the economic experiment being carried out in the industry and the results so far during the first 4 months of the year.

Astafyev recalls that the economic experiment which the electrical equipment industry started 1 January 1984 gives considerable rights to enterprise managements and trade union organizations in the independent formulation of plan tasks: this concerns the size of the indicators, the numbers of workers at each enterprise, the economic incentive funds, and the resources for the payment of wages. At the same time, the managements have increased responsibility for the end result. The enterprise bears a loss for nonfulfillment of undertakings under agreements. The funds available for material incentives are reduced by 3 percent for each percentage point of underfulfilment.

"On the other hand," he says, "whereas last year the funds were increased by 10 percent for fulfillment of contracted undertakings, the increase now is 15 percent. But previously the enterprise had to have above-plan profit: Now the ministry guarantees that the material incentive funds will be increased without fail. Of course, there already is a striving on the part of every enterprise to struggle to achieve a 100 percent fulfillment of deliveries. According to the results of work during the first quarter, many industrial collectives of ours obtained this substantial addition to the material incentive funds: we have 64 percent of the total number of our production associations and enterprises in that category."

"In the first quarter of last year, such enterprises accounted for only 30 percent, so the percentage has more than doubled. And the volume of output that has been underdelivered has been reduced considerably, too: it has been reduced by a factor of 2.5 times. These are already perceptible results of working under the conditions of the economic experiment."

The correspondent goes on to recall visits to numerous enterprises, where he was told by managers that all workers now receive material incentives according to their personal contribution, a statement with which Astafyev agrees and says: "Whereas in the past every shop chief used to ask the management of the enterprise to add extra staff to cope with the plan tasks that had been set, this year one sees a general tendency, so to speak, in which the leadership of a subunit within a works tries to work with the smallest number of workers, and this is particularly so in the case of teams.

The team which works with the smaller number of people saves on the wages fund, which remains at the disposal of that team. And under those conditions, the team has an interest in producing more output with the fewest number, and through the saving on the wages fund it stimulates its work."

Astafyev adds that the experiment has led to the Economic Planning Administration being able to devote more attention to the industry's long-term development and to an analysis of the industry's economic activity as a whole.

As far as the future is concerned, considerable reserves remain to be exploited by accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress, the basis for the whole further improvement in production efficiency. The draft plan for 1985 is now being worked out, and the task has been set for the burden of the production plan to be completed -- jointly with the enterprises -- in May. This will enable the enterprises to prepare their production for 1985 under a better time scale. And we are also trying to ensure that all plan tasks will be taken down to every production association and enterprise by September -- something that has never before been done in our country.

INDUSTRIAL EXECUTIVES COMPLETE TRAINING COURSE

PM081903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Experiment and Training of Economic Cadres"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy Institute of National Economic Management has held a training course for leaders of production associations and major enterprises in the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Electrical Equipment Industry sectors taking part in conducting the large-scale economic experiment in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 14 July 1983, "On Additional Measures to Expand the Rights of Industrial Production Associations (Enterprises) in Planning and Economic Activity and to Increase Their Responsibility for the Results of Work."

Following a special month-long program, the students studied topical problems of the economy of developed socialism in the changeover to a mainly intensive type of production, the comprehensive improvement of management and the economic machinery, the practice of planning and providing economic incentives for production, the system of plan and assessment indicators of associations' (enterprises') production activity, and the strengthening of contractual discipline.

During the course, special attention was devoted to questions of organizing and conducting the economic experiment. A wide range of theoretical and practical questions was examined concerning criteria and methods for assessing the effectiveness of production decisions, combining sectoral and territorial planning, improving financial activity, price formation, and material and technical supply, creating and using economic incentive funds, introducing collective forms of labor organization and pay and financial autonomy, organizing socialist competition, saving and making rational use of all types of resources, reducing the prime cost and improving the quality of output, and increasing production and consumer goods.

The following addressed the students: V.L. Savakov and A.A. Rusanov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; A.A. Milyukov and E.B. Figurnov, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee; A.I. Mayorets, USSR Minister of the Electrical Equipment Industry; N.T. Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.K. Romanov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; L.Ye. Babashkin, USSR deputy minister of finance; I.A. Pogosov, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; leading workers of the apparatus of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Prices, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR State Bank, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; Academicians A.G. Aganbegyan and I.A. Glebov of the USSR Academy of Sciences; corresponding members P.G. Bunich and N.P. Laverov of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and professors and teachers of the Academy.

There was a general exchange of experiences of conducting the economic experiment taking account of the results of economic activity of associations (enterprises) in the first quarter of 1984. Students familiarized themselves with progress in conducting the economic experiment at Moscow enterprises, visited scientific research centers, and took part in a collective discussion on the progress of the economic experiment with the editorial office of the journal EKO.

The experience of organizing and conducting the economic experiment was discussed at a final scientific and practical conference entitled "The Economic Experiment in Machine Building Sectors." The following academy students addressed the conference plenary session: I.A. Deynega, deputy chief of a USSR Gosplan department; V.N. Khrustalev, deputy chief of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry Economic Planning Department; Ye.T. Sizov, deputy chief of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building Economic Planning Department; Ye.S. Smelov, general director of the Elektrostaltyazhmash Production Association; I.E. Lobzina, deputy general director for economic questions of the Moskabel Production Association; and A.T. Chepelev, deputy general director for economic questions of the Novokramatorskiy Machine-Building Plant Production Association.

The students used specific examples to show the great effectiveness of the measures adopted in the course of the economic experiment to develop initiative and increase the responsibility of labor collectives for the results of economic activity, noted certain unresolved questions, and put forward a number of practical proposals for further improving the organization of the implementation of the experiment.

OBSERVER URGES FUEL, POWER CONSERVATION

LD132152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] At a recent session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo mapped out a number of new steps related to increasing resources of oil and oil products and their economical and rational use in the national economy. [Begin video talk by Voznesenskiy, who is identified by screen caption]

Hello, comrades. As we all know, the party has recently been persistently promoting the task of making better and fuller use of the enormous potential of the national economy which has been created in our country, to increase considerably the output of finished products from existing resources, to reduce expenditure of raw material and energy per unit of national income. One of the important directions of this diverse work is the economical expenditure of fuel and power.

Why is this task now of particular significance? Indeed, the Soviet Union is the only major industrially-developed country which is fully self-sufficient in fuel and power from its own natural resources, and exports fuel and electricity in considerable amounts. Well, comrades, in this respect both fuel and power are costing increasingly more -- we have to go increasingly further to the east and north of the country for them, to penetrate deeper and deeper underground deposits. This applies most of all to oil, which is not just a valuable power source, but also a remarkable chemical raw material.

In what ways could we achieve more tangible success than at present in economizing on oil and oil-products? I'll name some of them: First of all, selection of scientific and technological options which are correct from the fuel and power viewpoint has a role to play in this. In motor vehicle building, for example, we should accelerate the transfer to diesel engines, improve the structure of motor transport, specifically increase output of vehicles with relatively small and very small carrying capacity and make wider use of trailers. Then take the quality of motor vehicle repairs: Many people know that following major repair of engines they as a rule use five to ten percent more fuel than before.

One must go on to say that in a number of places motor fuel is not used for its immediate purpose -- it goes for stove heating, where the local authorities should have taken care to obtain other, less expensive, heating sources, such as coal, peat and firewood. We have very good, and many, examples of thrifty attitudes to heating energy. Thus, almost 40 percent of the increase in demand for fuel and power in the metallurgical field is met annually on account of using secondary heat resources themselves. However, at many enterprises such an approach to things is not yet the binding norm, although this could bring a fair amount of benefit for both the collective and the state. One could say the very same thing about the secondary use of such valuable oil-products as lubricating oils. In order to get one ton of these, six tons of oil have to be used. But this would take just 1.3 tons of waste oils. Moreover, while it is possible to make secondary use of about four million tons of lubricants annually, we collect less than one-third of this and recover just 200,000 tons in all.

Putting things in order at oil bases, oil stores and filling stations would conserve oil and oil-products. This also means technical things, related to the fact that far from all of these correspond to modern requirements, and as a result, we shall say for such a major consumer of oil products as our vehicle-saturated agriculture, losses during the storage and distribution of fuel and oil are three to five percent. This also means the organizational side of things, the elimination of squandering and plundering fuel, primarily engine fuel. The significance of this is shown even by this fact: Over the past 7 years the quantity of motor vehicles for personal use has increased 2.8 times while the sale of gasoline to their owners, via official channels, has increased just 1.2 times. And, of course, we cannot pass over domestic losses in silence. Indeed, while electricity is mainly generated at thermal power stations where, along with other power sources, oil products are used, it is still true that if a 40 watt lamp were lit for one hour less in every flat this alone would enable more than 1 million additional tons of steel to be smelted, or 24 million tons of oil to be recovered or 800 million sq m of cotton to be made.

In general, life today requires from us a broadly national-economic, even economic-political, attitude to the problem of thrifty and comprehensive use of oil and oil products. And it is not for nothing that first place among the fundamental clauses of the USSR Energy Program is given to the conduct of an active energy-saving policy on the basis of accelerated scientific and technological progress in all areas of the national economy and at home, all possible savings of fuel and power, and a considerable reduction on this basis of the relative output-power ratio in the national income, and I would add, this means an increase in the efficiency of public production and corresponding expansion of the possibilities for raising the standard of living in the country.

STATISTICS SHOW RISE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

LD141344 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- In the first four months of this year the total volume of industrial production of the country increased by 4.9 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year, reported the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

Labour productivity in the industry went up by 4.6 per cent, which accounted for 96 per cent of the increment in production, instead of the planned 90 per cent. In 1983 labour productivity in the Soviet industry, with the planned growth of 2.9 per cent, actually increased by 3.5 per cent. The obligation of the working personnel of the USSR to attain this year a one per cent rise in labour productivity, over and above the planned rise, is being successfully implemented.

DEMIRCHYAN VISITS FOOD INDUSTRY EXHIBITION

GD131418 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpt] A republic exhibition of the products of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Food Industry enterprises is currently being held in Yerevan. The branch has presented a large assortment of provisions, which have expanded considerably compared to last year.

On 27 April the exposition was visited by Comrades K. Demirchyan; B. Sarkisov; F. Sarkisyan; K. Dallakyan; V. Galumyan; K. Fambaryan; L. Nersesyan; G. Voskanyan; G. Martirosyan; M. Muradyan; A. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers F. Petrosyan and C. Sagoyan; chiefs of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee departments; V. Megrapyan; A. Pyatkova; N. Ayvazyan; and L. Agopyan. A. Daniyelyan, Armenian SSR Food Industry Minister, explained the exhibition.

On the same day the leaders of the Armenian Communist Party and government visited the republic wholesale fair of economic, sports, cultural, and consumer goods.

ARMENIAN SSR QUARTERLY PLAN RESULTS REPORTED

GF131639 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Apr 84 p 3

[Report of the Armenian SSR Central Statistical Administration on the fulfillment of the state plans by Armenian industry during the first 3 months of 1984]

[Text] The industrial workers have fulfilled the first 3-month plan for output sales by 102.8 percent. The plan has been fulfilled by all the ministries and departments of the republic except for the Ministries of Construction Materials Industry and Fruit and Vegetables Industry.

The growth of overall volume of industrial output is 6.9 percent more compared to the same period last year and to the projected 3.9 percent.

Labor productivity has increased by 4.2 percent compared to the 2.2 percent projected by the annual plan. The undertaken socialist obligations are being fulfilled.

Production growth has been 62.3 percent achieved on the basis of labor productivity. Taken as a whole in industry and in the majority of the ministries, labor productivity has grown faster than average wages.

The targets of reducing output prime cost and consumption of materials has been fulfilled. Profits have risen.

The figures for fulfillment of output sales volume plans and the rate of labor productivity growth of the production associations and enterprises of the individual ministries and departments are shown below:

	Percentage of quarterly output sales	First quarter of 1984 as percentage of first quarter of 1983	
	Plan Fulfillment	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Production associations and enterprises of all-union ministries and departments	101.8	110.1	107.3
Power and electrification	100.5	109	108
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	102	100.3	101
Chemical industry	102	126	126
Mineral fertilizers production	101	90	91
Electrical equipment industry	103	105	105
Machine tool and toolmaking industry	102	111	107
Instrument making, automation means and control systems	102	95	99
Automotive industry	100.8	110	106
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	114	117
Machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances	92	108	115
Production associations and enterprises of the republic's ministries and departments	103.7	104.6	101.9
Nonferrous metallurgy	103	104	105
Lumber and wood processing industry	100.4	116	116
Construction materials industry	99.1	111	109
Light industry	104	109	106
Food industry	107	96	95
Meat and dairy products industry	105	105	104

Fruit and vegetables industry	94	96	94
Procurement	103	100.4	98
Industrial construction	103	110	111
Rural construction	105	116	114
Local industry	101	106	104

As of 1 January 1984 the economic experiment for the expansion of the rights of the production associations and enterprises of the republic's Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry in the work of increasing responsibility on the planning and economic activity and work results has been implemented. The contractual obligations of products delivery have been totally fulfilled by the majority of the associations and enterprises of the Ministry.

The production of the most important output types totaled:

	Production for first quarter of 1984	First quarter of 1984 as percentage of first quarter of 1983
Electricity -- billion kwh	4.4	109
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrients) -- thousand tons	16.2	89
Sulphuric acid -- thousand tons	38.4	88
Caustic soda -- thousand tons	16.2	106
Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand tons	4.5	117
Mainline electromotive equipment -- thousand kw	282.7	93
Mainline generators -- thousand kw	448.9	105
Mobile electric motors -- thousand kw	196.4	103
Automation equipment and means and spare parts -- million rubles	26.1	110
Computer equipment and spare parts -- million rubles	23.3	103
Centrifugal pumps -- thousand units	28.5	98
Power transformers -- thousand kilovolt-ampere	1,790	90
Lamps -- milliion units	50.9	97
Installation communications cables -- thousand kms	74.9	111
Illumination wire -- thousand kms	38.2	140
Precast ferroconcrete -- thousand cubic meters	336	117
Slate -- million standard tiles	22	103
Sewn goods -- million rubles	130.8	113
Knitted underwear and outer garments -- million articles	22.8	114
Hosiery -- million pairs	21.6	105
Leather footwear -- million pairs	4.6	108
Meat (from state raw materials resources) -- million tons	12.7	108
Sausage products -- thousand tons	6.2	100.6
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources) -- thousand tons	41.3	103
Cheese (from state raw material resources) -- thousand tons	4.5	100.9
Margarine (from state raw material resources) -- thousand tons	1.7	100
Oil (from state raw material resources) -- thousand tons	1.9	118
Confectionary -- thousand tons	10	106
Canned food -- million standard containers	46	93
including fruit and vegetables	44.7	93

Mineral water -- million half-liter bottles	77.1	101
Watches -- thousand units	1,352.5	102
Chinaware and earthenware utensils -- thousand rubles	971	136
Various utensils (glass and crystal) -- million rubles	8.8	84
Furniture -- million rubles	22.4	117
Consumer chemical goods -- million rubles	8.4	110

The production plan of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, chemical fibers and yarns, computer systems and spare parts, centrifugal pumps and a number of other product types has been fulfilled.

The planned production volume has been achieved for majority of public consumer goods: sewn goods, knitted underwear and outer garments, leather footwear, sausage products, cheese, whole milk produce, oil, confectionaries, chinaware and earthenware utensils, furniture, and certain other product types.

At the same time the production plan for mineral fertilizers, canned food, various utensils, and certain other product types has not been fulfilled. Individual production associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the plan for labor productivity, prime cost and accumulation, and have produced unmarketable goods.

The output production and delivery plans fulfillment in accordance with signed contracts and orders has improved. The production associations and enterprises of the ministries of mineral fertilizers production, lumber and wood processing industry, construction materials industry, and fruit and vegetable farming are lagging considerably in their fulfillment.

The implementation of new techniques and technology in industry is continuing. During the first quarter of the year, 5 automated and mechanized flow lines have been deployed in the enterprises, 12 sectors, production departments and production units have been converted to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and the installation of the metal-cutting machine tools with digital control and industrial robots is still continuing.

The production of 81 new varieties of products has been assimilated. The production of the synthetic and natural diamond tools continued.

However, individual ministry enterprises have not fulfilled the targets for the implementation of new techniques. The technical and economic indicators of production and quality of output have improved.

The industrial labor collectives have started a large-scale socialist emulation to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan targets, to raise labor productivity by 1 percent above plan, and reduce prime cost by 0.5 percent.

TOLUBKO ARTICLE SCORES 'PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH'

PM151054 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 May 84 p 1

[Article by Artillery Chief Marshal V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "The People's Exploit"]

[Excerpt] We won victory at a great price. Some 20 million Soviet people gave their lives to ensure that the dark clouds of fascism were dispelled from the world. The victorious spring of 1945 was truly a spring for all mankind. However, not a year elapsed after the victory over fascism before the West's political obscurantists and reactionary militarist circles, striving by any means to halt the irreversible process of the world's revolutionary transformation and to alter the correlation of forces in the international arena in their favor, created a cold war atmosphere. They launched a broad anti-Soviet campaign in the imperialist countries. Since then the transatlantic military's thoughts and deeds have been subordinated to one thing -- to secure by any means military advantages which would enable the ruling circles to pursue a "position of strength" policy.

As is well known, nuclear weapons first appeared in the United States. It was the United States which was the first, without any military necessity, to use the atom bomb against the civilian inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Following the creation of nuclear weapons came the frenzied production of their delivery vehicles -- strategic bombers and ballistic missiles. In the early sixties the United States set about building nuclear missile-carrying submarines and other types of nuclear armaments. It became clear that the world could be saved from the looming nuclear threat only by resolute retaliatory measures. Thanks to the Communist Party's efforts, Soviet workers, designers, and scientists rapidly created a powerful nuclear missile shield.

Our Strategic Rocket Forces troops are in a state of constant combat readiness. They now have the most sophisticated complexes with intercontinental and medium-range missiles capable of delivering with great reliability and accuracy nuclear chages of enormous destructive force.

The other branches of the Armed Forces have also changed beyond all recognition. In terms of their degree of technical equipment, organizational structure, and control and support system, the Army and Navy have become a reliable guarantee of peace and our state's security.

While embarking on these enforced measures to safeguard their defense and security, the Soviet Government and the socialist community countries have constantly come out with proposals to reduce arms on a reciprocal basis and to renounce weapons of mass destruction. At our initiative, real preconditions were formed for detente in the military field. First, the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT I) and then the SALT II treaty were signed.

That was the result of talks enshrining the sides' strategic weapons parity. Unfortunately, the treaty was not ratified, through the fault of the United States. Moreover, a sharp turn toward confrontation occurred in U.S. policy. R. Reagan's administration embarked on the overt violation of the agreements which had been reached -- not to exceed a maximum of 1,200 launchers with MIRV warheads. Let us remind the transatlantic politicians that any attempts by the United States to disrupt the existing military strategic balance in imperialism's favor prompt and will continue to prompt actions which are justified and necessary for the security of our country and for the defense of peace -- actions ruling our naive and adventurist hopes of avoiding a crushing retaliatory strike against a potential aggressor.

"Peace through strength" -- that motif travels from one speech by U.S. President R. Reagan to the next. More and more new "strongarm" directives, concepts, and doctrines for all kinds of wars appear as though from a horn of plenty. Of course, anything is all right on paper, as they say. But the point is that a powerful material base is being created for aggressive aims. Suffice it to say that over the next 10 years the United States plans to create up to 30,000 additional new nuclear warheads. They want to have superior strength, primarily nuclear strength, with a view to a potential first, "decapitating" strike. They want to encircle the USSR and the socialist community with a missile palisade. They want to threaten us from dry land, from the depths of the sea, from the sky, and now even from space.

These actions are having a particularly keen impact on the state of affairs in Europe. The United States and its NATO allies are deploying new U.S. medium-range Pershing II and cruise nuclear missiles. The apostles of strength see these as the means for delivering a first, surprise strike against strategically important, well defended targets deep inside our country's territory. The transatlantic "hawks" are gambling, in the event of a nuclear catastrophe, on weakening the power of an avenging retaliatory strike against U.S. territory at their partners' expense.

It is in vain that these gentlemen are hoping to do this. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government could not remain indifferent to this unprecedentedly flagrant step by the Reagan administration. Addressing the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, said: "We do not need military superiority, we do not intend to dictate our will to others, but we will not allow the military equilibrium which has been achieved to be disrupted. And let no one have the slightest doubt that we will continue to be concerned to strengthen our country's defense capability and to ensure that we have sufficient means with which to cool the hotheads of the bellicose adventurists."

Soviet servicemen understand their tasks in this complex international situation perfectly. By their martial labor they are strengthening our country's defense capability by every means.

The present generation of the motherland's defenders have something to defend and the means with which to defend it. Our foes of every stripe should remember that.